



CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE  
HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS  
AND ON  
THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1939

(ABRIDGED)





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# Health Committee.

*Lord Mayor :*

ALDERMAN J. F. HENDERSON, J.P.

*Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR J. FLACK, M.B.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

*Members :*

<i>Ald.</i> MISS M. M. CLARKSON, C.B.E., J.P.	<i>Coun.</i> E. B. HINDE, M.B. F.R.C.S. (Ed.)
„ H. C. SOUTHGATE	„ H. J. JARROLD
<i>Coun.</i> J. BROOKSBANK	„ H. W. PALMER
„ M. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.	„ G. PERREMENT
„ MRS. E. K. FUGILL	„ REV. H. PITTS
	„ A. SOUTH
	„ MRS. A. M. WITARD

The undermentioned are co-opted members for Blind Persons Welfare Business :

MR. R. C. FANTHORPE ...	<i>Superintendent and Secretary of the Norwich Institution for the Blind.</i>
MR. J. BRIGHTY	} <i>Representatives of Blind Persons.</i>
MR. H. FULLER	

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# Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

*Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR H. W. PALMER.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND.

*Members :*

As Health Committee, with the addition of three co-opted members, viz., Mrs. F. E. M. Deacon, Dr. Violet M. Jewson, and Mrs. C. Watling.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,  
68 ST. GILES' STREET,  
NORWICH.

*October 17th, 1940.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the Annual Report for the year 1939. The order of the Report has been somewhat altered from the order suggested by the Ministry of Health. Its issue has been delayed owing to the fact that the figures from the Registrar-General were only received on 27th September. Members of the Council will realise that it has been much curtailed as a result of the request to save paper, etc.

The Registrar-General has estimated a further drop in the population of Norwich to 121,700 for the birth rate and 120,900 for the death rate. It is not stated, however, at what period of the year these estimates are made. The usual estimate is for the middle of the year. Part of the decrease may have been put down to military service, but war was not declared until 3rd September. The estimated decrease in population for death rate purposes also affects the general death rate which has risen. The number of live births and the birth rate have risen slightly and it seems that the rate of decrease may be starting to diminish. This slight increase has affected our infantile mortality rate to some extent.

The war was the outstanding feature of the year, and preparations for it required a good deal of attention. In July, 1939, the Committee decided to increase the A.R.P. Staff, which necessitated increased accommodation and a house at 36, Unthank Road was taken over and was occupied in August. This housed the A.R.P. Section, the Maternity and Child Welfare Section, the Health Visitors, and the lady Medical Officers. Such a division of this part of the department creates administrative difficulties and inconveniences, and made it necessary to give Dr. Leggat charge of that section for administrative purposes, to take over the A.R.P. work wholtime and be responsible for it. Dr. Boston, who had understudied me in A.R.P. until then while carrying on his tuberculosis work, continued to assist Dr. Leggat. This transfer to Dr. Leggat was made easier by the fact that housing activities from the Public Health Department aspect



had diminished before war was declared and practically ceased then. The war undoubtedly caused, for a time, some disturbance to our work, but every effort was made, with considerable success, to carry on as normally as possible.

From the ordinary public health point of view, the outstanding features of the year were the predicted but remarkable drop in the Infantile Mortality Rate and the establishment of a low record in maternal mortality. The Infantile Mortality Rate of 27.77 is a remarkable figure for a city of the character of Norwich, with its industrial interests, and is well below our previous low record in 1938 of 35.04. The most interesting point about this result is to discover the factor causing the drop. There are many factors at work, but perhaps the most important factor which may be at last bearing fruit is our persistent drive for several years towards breast-feeding which has been rendered easier by the direct control of practically the whole of the midwifery service of the city. This result and the low maternal mortality speak eloquently of the work done by Dr. Bow and Miss Moorcroft, to whose skilful and untiring energy the success is largely due. The still-birth rate also dropped slightly.

The tuberculosis death rate from pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease rose, but this was not due to the war as the majority of the increase occurred before war was declared. The number of pulmonary notifications rose, but the number of non-pulmonary notifications decreased slightly.

The cancer death rate decreased slightly.

With regard to infectious diseases, with the exception of mumps, these were very quiet during the year, but the temporary closure of the schools in September due to the outbreak of war was associated with comparative absence of infectious disease in the last quarter of the year, again suggesting the desirability of really open air schools for all school children. Infectious diseases receive further comment on pages 32-35.

The Isolation Hospital and the Maternity Home both suffered considerable disturbance on the outbreak of war in their endeavours to safeguard the patients and staff. Some of the patients at the Isolation Hospital were sent to their own homes, and admission was strictly limited for a time. The work of the Maternity Home did not decrease at all and, therefore, it perhaps had the harder task, but the Staffs of both institutions calmly made the best arrangements possible and then carried on with cheerful courage, setting an example to some males. I wish to

thank the Matrons, the Staffs and Dr. Bow and Dr. McDonagh for carrying on their excellent work under very difficult conditions.

The number of blind on the register shows a slight increase and there were minor changes in the work, reported on pages 44-45.

During the year, 274 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the officers of the department.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Department has been very heavily called on. Just before the outbreak of war, Mr. Kirby was appointed the Ambulance Transport Officer, and is responsible for the ambulance depôts. The Committees concerned know that this has involved him and some of his staff in a great deal of work. Some of the Sanitary Inspectors have helped in the arrangements for food distribution. The housing activities diminished and some other aspects of the sanitary work had to be let go a little, but on the whole the ordinary work of the sanitary department has been kept up to the greatest extent possible.

The Council again owes thanks to those voluntary workers who have continued to assist us at the Socials for the Blind, and I must also express my thanks to the members of the various Committees concerned for their support during the year. It is always a pleasure to record my thanks to the Staff of the Department for the way they have done their work, but this year there is a very special reason for it. It should be put on record that at the outbreak of war, many members of the Staff of all grades did their utmost, working without stint of time, energy or thought, and I cannot express too highly my appreciation of their efforts.

I should like to give a list of those to whom special thanks are due, but the list would be a long one and it would be impossible to draw any satisfactory line at which to stop. I do not wish to make invidious comparisons where so much generosity was shown so I must content myself with these general thanks.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer.*

### (1) STAFF.

The following changes in the Staff occurred :—

Dr. J. F. Caithness ceased to act as Resident Medical Officer at the Isolation Hospital on the 4th June, but remained on the staff of the Department. He was succeeded by Dr. V. P. McDonagh on the 5th June; the latter, however, joined His Majesty's Forces on the 30th December.

Dr. A. Crook, one of the consultants to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, left Norwich permanently on the 28th July.

I regret to report the death of Dr. S. H. Long, Senior Medical Officer of the Venereal Diseases Clinics, on the 15th January. His assistant, Dr. T. J. Wright, succeeded him, and Dr. A. G. Smith was appointed Assistant Medical Officer from the 1st April.

Dr. L. H. B. Mills, District Medical Officer, retired on the 30th April, at the age of 65 years. He was succeeded by Dr. G. S. B. Long on the 1st May.

Miss M. E. Hatton, Inspector of Midwives, retired on the 31st December, 1938, after 33 years' service. Since her retirement these duties have been done by Miss N. Dickinson, and the enquiries *re* medical fees by the Health Visitors, the latter being increased from 12 to 13 to cope with the extra work.

The clerical staff was increased to 32 (7 temporary) to deal with the extra work incurred by the war.



# ANNUAL REPORT, 1939.

## STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ..	7,898
Population (Census, 1931) ... ..	126,236
Estimated population (a) Birth Rate ... ..	121,700
(b) Death Rate ... ..	120,900
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1939) according to Rate Books—approximately ... ..	35,569
Rateable Value (December, 1939) ... ..	£790,581
Sum represented by a penny rate—estimated ... ..	£3,080

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Live Births.

	(a) For Birth Rate.			(b) For Infantile and Maternal Mortality.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	1540	789	751	1542	790	752
Illegitimate ...	78	38	40	78	38	40
	<u>1618</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>1620</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>792</u>

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was **13.29** (13.07 for 1938) ; England and Wales, 15.0 ; 126 Great Towns, 14.8.

Still-Births	{		...	Total.	M.	F.	}	Rate per 1000
		Legitimate	...	58	34	24		total (live and still-) births— <b>35.14</b>
		Illegitimate	...	1	—	1		
				—	—	—		
		Total	...	59	34	25		
				—	—	—		

**Deaths** ... .. 1515 745 770 **Death Rate 12.53**  
per 1000 of the  
estimated resi-  
dent population  
(11.98 for 1938)

Area Comparability Factor ... .. .92

Adjusted Death Rate ... .. 11.52 (11.02 for 1938)

Death Rates—England and Wales 12.1 per 1000 population  
126 Great Towns 12.0 do.



# Infantile Mortality.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases	Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Premature Birth ...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
	Congenital Defects ...	6	...	2	1	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Injury at Birth ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Improper Feeding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis } Tabes Mesenterica }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Diseases	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
	Suffocation, Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Causes ...	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
	15	3	2	20	3	6	2	2	2	4	—	3	2	1	1	1	45



## Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the Year 1939.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES ...	...	1528	45	9	6	18	59	57	63	124	221	366	560
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	...	7	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	...	30	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	7	7	8
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	73	—	—	—	—	11	23	11	14	9	4	1
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	10	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
11 Syphilis	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	—
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	224	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	29	53	77	49
14 Diabetes	...	25	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	3	9	4
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	99	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	13	33	44
16 Heart Disease	...	361	—	—	—	—	5	5	12	24	55	100	160
17 Aneurysm	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	...	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	21	42
19 Bronchitis	...	63	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	13	36
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	62	7	4	—	1	15	1	2	3	2	9	18
21 Other Respiratory Diseases...	...	25	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	5	5	3	6
22 Peptic Ulcer	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	5	2
23 Diarrhœa, etc.	...	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
24 Appendicitis	...	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	...	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	...	27	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	4	7	7
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	27	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	9	8	6
29 Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other Puerperal Causes	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	25	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Senility	...	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	128
33 Suicide	...	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4	5	—
34 Other Violence	...	38	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	3	5	14
35 Other Defined Diseases	...	120	6	1	3	2	8	10	6	8	20	28	28
36 Causes Ill-defined, or Unknown	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—





**Maternal Mortality** from (a) Sepsis, 1; (b) Other causes, 1.

				Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
Maternal Rate	Mortality	per 1000 live births ...	...	0.62	0.62	1.24
		per 1000 Total (live and still-) births ...	...	0.595	0.595	1.19
The Maternal Mortality Rate for Eng-land and Wales was		per 1000 live births ...	...	0.77	2.16	2.93
		per 1000 Total (live and still-) births ...	...	0.74	2.08	2.82

The Maternal Mortality Rates for 1938 were :—

		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.
Per 1000 live births	...	1.25	1.88
Per 1000 live and still-births	...	1.21	1.81

**Infantile Mortality Rate :—**

		1939.	1938.
All infants per 1000 live births	...	27.77	35.04
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births...		28.53	34.32
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births		12.82	48.19

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1939 was: England and Wales, 50; 126 Great Towns, 53; London, 48.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	...	...	1

Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years: 0.12 per 1000 population.

**Tuberculosis :—**

- 73 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.604 per 1000 population) ; and
- 10 from other Tub. Diseases (death rate 0.082 per 1000 population) .

**Cancer.** Malignant growths accounted for 224 deaths, with a death rate of 1.85 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1937 and 1938 were 219 and 234 respectively.

## GENERAL.

### LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Building Bye-Laws, 1939, came into operation whilst the Bye-Laws relating to the "Drainage of Existing Buildings, 1935" and "New Streets and Buildings, 1935" were repealed. Except for these alterations the legislation in force was the same as in the previous year.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

By the end of the year the war had not interfered very much with the ordinary social conditions of the City, which did not in peace time alter much from year to year. Some housing activity had gone on before September; after the declaration of war the most striking feature was the closure of the schools for a considerable time. The hasty production of defences gave considerable employment. The people had not yet acquired the habit of overcrowding into air raid shelters and basements nor had the necessity arisen much. There was, however, a good deal of worry and excitement at the beginning which gradually settled down as the course of the war at that time developed.

At the outbreak of war the hospitals in the city were largely evacuated.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory arrangements mentioned in my report for last year continued. 817 specimens of sputum were examined for Tubercle Bacilli at the Public Health Offices. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 20-23.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES (except A.R.P.).

The ambulance services appear to be adequate. A new motor ambulance was purchased for the removal of INFECTIOUS DISEASE cases. The motor van was disposed of and the old ambulance is now used as a van and in emergency as an ambulance. The motor ambulance is occasionally used for bringing in Infectious Disease cases from a neighbouring district, for which a charge is made.

The facilities for the removal of NON-INFECTIOUS, ETC., cases were the same as for the previous year.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

These facilities and the arrangements made by the Local Authority remained unaltered.

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

**School Clinics** are referred to on pages 56-63.

**Venereal Diseases Clinics** are held on Monday afternoons, at which certain mothers and children can attend, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-patients' Department, where irrigation is carried out daily, as is special treatment by appointment. 2048 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 814 from the clinics, 1085 from hospitals and other institutions and 149 from private practitioners.

219 males and 198 females attended the clinics during the year, of whom 132 males and 103 females were new cases.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that 4 male and 4 female General Paralytics were admitted to that institution during the year.

**The Tuberculosis Dispensary** is held at Churchman House, and is referred to on pages 41-42. **Clinics** held under the **Maternity** and **Child Welfare Service** receive comment on pages 25-28.

## HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

Hospital.	No. of beds.	Daily average No. of beds occupied.
Norfolk and Norwich (Vol.) ...	448	345
Jenny Lind (Vol. for Children) ...	80	52
Pub. Asstce. Instn. (Infirmary)	311	158·76
Isoln. Hosp. (allowing 144 sq. ft.)	94	47·83

**The Mental Hospital** has 309 beds for males and 385 for females. The David Rice (Admission) Hospital, with nominal accommodation for 30 male and 30 female patients, has been evacuated as part of the Emergency Hospital Scheme. It has been scheduled to receive 170 casualties.

**Accommodation for Mental Defectives.** See page 14.

**The City of Norwich Maternity Home** has 15 beds (pages 24-25).

**The Smallpox Hospital** was taken over by the Air Ministry on the 7th June. No new Hospital has been established.

**Tuberculosis Sanatoria.** See pages 42-43.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

**Institutional Medical Services.** The Town Clerk kindly informs me that no alterations were made in the system of administration of the Institution Medical Services during the year.

**Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.** Slight alterations were made in the boundaries of Districts Nos. 1, 3 and 5 from the 1st May, and Districts Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 from the 23rd October, in an effort to obtain a more satisfactory distribution of the work. The work done by the District Medical Officers is shown as under :—

	DISTRICT NO. :—								Totals.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Attendances at Surgery or Medical Officer's residence	1129	911	1329	826	759	495	1414	767	7630
Attendances at patients' houses...	360	582	369	590	557	533	656	1087	4734
Occasions on which medicine was supplied without seeing the patient ...	24	252	20	400	74	232	98	97	1197
TOTALS ...	1513	1745	1718	1816	1390	1260	2168	1951	13561

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Council provides accommodation at Eaton Grange Certified Institution for high grade female adult defectives. The number on the books on the 31st December was 47. The average attendance at the occupation centre there was 12. On the 31st Dec., 119 Norwich cases had been accepted at Little Plumstead Colony. 18 beds are also reserved at the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution, Colchester.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water.** The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority, was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year. The water was subject to sedimentation, aeration and continuous chlorination, after slow sand or mechanical filtration. Daily bacteriological examinations of the City's supplied water are made (Sundays excepted), and if any doubt arises in respect of any sample the Analyst's report is supplemented by that of a bacteriologist. During the year, of 310 bacteriological examinations of the water by the City Analyst, 20, or 6.45%, showed the presence of presumptive members of the B. Coli-Aerogenes group in 100 m.l. Of these 20



positive samples the bacteriologist reported 2 to the B.Coli, faecal type. Monthly chemical examinations of the City's supplied water and quarterly examinations of river water and water from the sedimentation reservoir before filtration are made, with additional examinations if necessary. On the instructions of the Water Committee, employees who are in a position to pollute the water have been medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and where any of these employees have been absent through sickness, a copy of the medical certificate has been sent to the Medical Officer of Health to enable him to determine whether re-examination is necessary. 22 have had primary examinations during the year and 5 re-examinations, at the cost of the Water Committee.

Very few dwellings in the City still draw water from wells, and no samples of water were examined from domestic wells.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under :—

		City.		City & County.	
		Miles.	Yds.	Miles.	Yds.
Extension of water mains	...	—	1629	16	1637
Total length of system...	...	166	434	261	945

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The City Engineer reports that during the year no important extensions to sewers have been made, as all sewerage works were stopped and the men were utilised upon Air Raid Precautions works. The sewerage system has however, been efficiently maintained.

**Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc.** The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows :—

137,592 cubic yards (approximately 32,792 tons) of house and trade refuse were collected and disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip. In addition, 1327 loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at this tip by private firms, for which a charge is made according to the tonnage of the vehicle. 59 loads of privy bin refuse were disposed of on farms.

3822 nuisances were detected; 1528 special complaints have been investigated; and 3836 nuisances have been abated.

68 visits were made to houses-let-in-lodgings; 107 to common lodging houses; 377 to offensive trade premises; 11 to tents, vans and sheds; 92 to piggeries; 705 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held.

312 drains were tested, of which 87 were found to be defective; 112 were reconstructed. In addition, 100 drains were examined in Slum Clearance Areas, etc., and 54 found to be defective. 5 privy pans and 1 privy bin were abolished and water closets provided. 3 privy bins were abolished and 3 privy pans substituted.

100 smoke observations were taken, and in no case was black smoke issued for more than two minutes in the half-hour.

31,613 baits have been laid for rats and mice, and 3614 rats were known to be killed. 297 complaints were received. 48 new contracts for the services of the rat catcher were signed.

**Factories.** The total number of factories on the register using mechanical power was 464; not using mechanical power 259. 1035 inspections were made of these premises; 136 notices were served. 437 defects were found, of which 400 were remedied. 33 were referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories. 441 visits were paid to outworkers' premises. 10 factories are obtaining the water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies are examined quarterly by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

2 formal samples of rag flock were taken, and both were certified as conforming with the standard.

**Shops, Offices, etc.** 383 shops, offices, etc., have been inspected. 1554 re-inspections were made, and 221 notices or letters sent. One exemption has been granted under the exemption facilities of the Act in cases of insufficient sanitary conveniences. 623 contraventions were abated.

**Open-air Baths.** *Lakenham Bath.* 14 samples were taken on 6 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses, and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 290, 400, 660, 810, 860, 1200, 1500, 2880, 3700, 4240, 5700, 8200, 12,300 and 13,400. B. Coli was found to be present in .001 c.c. in 4 samples, in .01 c.c. in 6 samples, in .1 c.c. in 2 samples, and in 1 c.c. in 2 samples.

*Eagle Baths.* (2 baths situated together and taking supply from same source.) 5 samples were taken on 3 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 290, 400, 730, 960 and 2020. B. Coli was found to be present in .01 c.c. in 1 sample and in .1 c.c. in 4 samples.

*Private Swimming Bath (indoor).* 8 samples were taken on 4 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analyses, and the bacteriological counts per c.c. were 31; 350; 33,500; 41,300 and 4 nil. B. Coli was absent in all samples in 35 c.c.

## HOUSING.

### *Slum Clearance Operations.*

During the year 15 Areas were declared to be Clearance Areas by the Council. 6 of these Areas were dealt with by Clearance Orders and 9 by Compulsory Purchase Orders. The number of houses involved was 273, with a population of 778. 19 Public Enquiries were held by the Minister of Health. The Minister confirmed 21 Orders (4 with modifications). 1 of these Orders was made in 1937 and 20 in 1938. The number of houses in the confirmed Orders was 666, with a population of 1811. The Minister's decisions in 9 Public Enquiries have not yet been received. Rehousing from the Areas was proceeding satisfactorily, but the war has slowed matters up considerably.

The Orders made in 1939 were as follows :—

#### **Clearance Orders.**

	In Clearance Areas.		In Confirmed Orders.	
	Houses.	Population.	Houses.	Population.
144-166 King Street ...	6	17	Not yet confirmed	
2-6 The Gardens, Eaton ...	5	18	Do.	
1-19 Church Lane ...	5	27	Do.	
Greyhound Opening, etc., Midland Street ...	6	17	Do.	
St. Julians Alley, King Street	25	76	Do.	
Little Buck Yard, Oak Street	7	21	Do.	

#### **Compulsory Purchase Orders.**

144-166 King Street ...	25	70	Do.
1-19 Church Lane ...	10	31	Do.
Greyhound Opening, etc., Midland Street ...	46	132	Do.
Haslips Opening, etc., Mid- land Street ...	30	94	Do.
55-59 Midland Street ...	4	13	Do.
36-52 Horns Lane ...	15	29	Do.
61-89 Midland Street ...	17	47	Do.
Alderson Street, etc. ...	31	80	Do.
Old Brew Yard, etc., Oak Street ...	41	106	Do.
	<hr/> 273	<hr/> 778	



## Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

Action under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, was taken as follows :—

Demolition Orders	...	...	21
Closing Orders	...	...	34
Undertakings not to re-let	...	...	16
			<hr/>
Individual Unfit Houses dealt with			71
			<hr/>

70 families were displaced from Individual Unfit Houses during the year.

6 tuberculous families were rehoused on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grants rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the rehousing of cases of tuberculosis.

## Statistics.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority :—

(a) Direct Labour	...	...	...	163
(b) Contract	...	...	...	164

(2) By other bodies and persons ... .. 174

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 3461

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 10579

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... .. 755

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 4998

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. \*71

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 1523

\*This includes 22 Closing Orders made on Underground Rooms.



## 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers (including 322 in respect of which notices were served in 1938, and rendered fit in 1939) ... 1437

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 113

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of normal notices:—

(a) By owners (including 55 in respect of which notices were served in 1938, and rendered fit in 1939) 77

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 13

### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 145

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners (including 43 in respect of which notices were served in 1938, and remedied in 1939) ... 98

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 19

### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 21

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... †40

### D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 34

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 2

†Includes 8 Dwelling-houses on which Closing Orders were operative and 9 on which undertakings had previously been accepted.

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	159
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...					159
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...				1287
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	25
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	172
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...					1226
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...					Nil.
(c) Other particulars, etc.	The standard of overcrowding laid down in the Housing Act is a very poor one, and it is to be hoped that at some future date this standard will be improved.					

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.** 7 Council houses and 14 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. These were either treated with Zaldecide or fumigated with Hydrocyanic Acid (H.CN.) gas in Zyklon form. The furniture of all families is fumigated before being moved into Corporation houses, with the exception of Assisted Scheme 1919 houses. New houses are inspected periodically by the Rent Collectors.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### (a) Milk Supply.

The quality of the milk from a chemical standpoint has been good. The type of premises used for storing continues to improve.

Cowkeepers numbered 3, with approximately 157 cows. There were 94 retailers of milk residing in the City and 63 outside. The Inspectors made 474 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.

The average number of pints of graded milk sold weekly during the year was:—Tuberculin Tested, 9655; Accredited, 8886; Pasteurised, 188,570. Licences were granted as follows:—Producers of Accredited Milk, 2; Retailers of Tuberculin Tested, 14; Accredited, 8; Pasteurised, 2. In October the Health Committee decided to revoke 2 licences granted to the Producer of Accredited Milk.

51 samples of Tuberculin Tested and 151 of Accredited Milk were bacteriologically examined. 5 samples of Tuberculin Tested and 7 of Accredited Milk failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test, and 3 samples of Tuberculin Tested and 16 of Accredited milk failed to pass the B.Coli Test. In all cases letters of warning were sent to the Vendors.

39 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined bacteriologically, and a letter of warning was sent to the vendor of the 1 unsatisfactory sample. The Phosphatase test was satisfactory in all. 29 samples of ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined under the graded milk standards, and 6 failed to pass these tests.

388 samples were taken of milk supplied by producers residing outside the City for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli. 29 samples were positive (7.5%); 25 of these samples concerned 31 producers, and the cases were referred to the County Medical Officer of Health. This officer informed me that 18 tuberculous cows were traced and slaughtered; 1 case was not completed at the end of the year. 4 of the positive samples were taken from mixed milks, and further samples taken from separate producers gave 2 positive and 2 negative results. The positive results are included in the 25 samples previously referred to. In 9 cases the County Medical Officer reported that the results of the examination of the samples taken by his Department were negative. In the outstanding case at the end of 1938 the result was negative.

27 samples were taken from milk producers in the City for similar examination, and found to be satisfactory. In the outstanding case at the end of 1938 the result was negative.

#### (b) **Meat and other Foods.**

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for food is collected and disposed of at the Harford Refuse Tip by burial in quicklime.

4 slaughtermen's licences were granted during the year, the number of registered slaughtermen on 31st December, 1939, being 112.

Slaughter houses, 11 registered and 15 licensed, have been visited periodically, and the carcasses therein at the time of the visit inspected. Approximately 7500 cattle, 260 calves, 11,000



sheep and lambs, and 39,000 pigs, a total of 57,760 animals, were slaughtered. Of these, 26,491 were inspected. The following is a summary of meat condemned:—

	Whole Carcases and Offals.	Forequarters.	Hindquarters.	Diaphragms.	Hearts.	Heads.	Kidneys.	Livers.	Lungs.	Mesenteric Fats.	Meat. Lbs.	Spleens.	Stomachs.	Tongues.	Omenta.	Udders.
Tuberculosis..	101	31	9	26	87	604	19	228	584	744	1547	9	—	608	3	2
Other Diseases	41	3	4	13	72	138	55	410	257	72	513	7	—	139	—	2
	142	34	13	39	159	742	74	638	841	816	2060	16	—	747	3	4

4414 visits have been paid to slaughter houses.

Proceedings were taken against one firm for having in their possession and exposed for sale, meat unsound and unfit for human consumption. A fine of £2 was inflicted. 3 butchers were warned for a similar offence.

Proceedings were also instituted against a butcher for 5 offences under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. In 3 cases a fine of £1 was imposed and 2 cases were dismissed.

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption comprised 395 stone of fish, 49 pecks of shrimps, 3 peds of crabs, 360 lbs. of bacon, 128½ lbs. of ham, 21 rabbits, 18 ducks, 59 lbs. cheese, 8 st. butter, 11½ lbs. pressed meat, 13 tins jellied veal, 47 gross "Fizz" (summer drink), 6 pork cheeses, 43 tins lamb, 3 tins beef, 112 lbs. pears and 28 lbs. apples.

There were 107 bakehouses on the register and 450 visits were paid to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out, and the premises have been kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce.

Several persons were warned for a primary contravention of the Bye-Laws relating to the transport of food. In one case it was necessary to take proceedings, and a fine of 5/- was inflicted.

245 visits have been made to Restaurant Kitchens, and these were found to be kept in clean and proper condition.

### (c) Adulteration.

451 samples of food and drugs—35 taken informally—were submitted for analysis. 134 formal samples of milk, 2 of sausages



and 1 of butter were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were instituted in 83 cases, but were withdrawn later in 39 cases. Fines varying from £5 to 2/6 were imposed in 11 cases; 33 cases were dismissed, and in 17 no proceedings were taken; 9 vendors were cautioned. In 28 cases the samples were either taken in course of delivery or were appeal to the cow samples or taken in respect of these samples. 1 informal sample of sugar was found to be adulterated. In addition, 807 samples of milk were tested informally by the Gerber process; 118 were not up to standard, and subsequently 73 formal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, 47 of which were certified "not genuine."

3 informal samples of dried milk and 1 formal sample of condensed milk, taken under the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations and the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, were certified genuine.

250 applications for the registration of premises for the purpose of making ice cream and 221 for the manufacture of preserved meat were granted. 15 registrations in respect of ice cream and 14 of preserved meat were withdrawn. The total number of registered premises is:—ice cream, 284; preserved meat, 220. 437 and 2701 visits were made to ice cream and preserved meat premises respectively.

# MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

## (a) Midwives.

(i.) *Employed by Local Authority.* 15 on the district and 8 at the Maternity Home (4 temporarily).

(ii.) *Private Midwives.* 6 in Institutions and 3 on the district.

## (b) Midwifery Service.

(i.) *Domiciliary.* The Council's service is controlled from the Maternity Home. 853 confinements (excluding 7 cases of miscarriage), compared with 830 in 1938, were attended, doctors being engaged in 181 cases. The domiciliary midwives also carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 4116 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes; the nursing visits after labour numbered 14,883. They also attended for varying periods 14 patients discharged from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and paid 232 visits to patients discharged from the Maternity Home before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e., 14 days. They assist at regular intervals at the Ante-Natal Clinics held at the Maternity Home, and those who practise in the Catton, Mile Cross, Earlham and Lakenham districts attend at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics held in those districts.

There were 29 stillbirths (including 2 of twin children) on the district, 3.4% of the cases attended.

12 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred with no death. 7 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, 1 to the Public Assistance Institution, and 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(ii.) *The City of Norwich Maternity Home.* The accommodation and arrangements for administration and consultants were the same as for the previous year.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are held at the Home and are referred to on pages 25-26.

Of 6 pupils who received training at the Home, 2 passed the Examination of the Central Midwives Board in 1939, 2 were unsuccessful, and 2 had not taken the Examination. 2 were undergoing training at the end of the year.

5 midwives took the post-graduate course prior to September, when the course was suspended.

Cases were not transferred to private nursing homes to avoid overcrowding, but some were sent home before the expiration of 14 days and given subsequent attention by the domiciliary service. A number of cases applied for admission but were refused owing to lack of accommodation. 339 mothers were confined in the Home, 9 less than in the previous year, doctors being engaged in 15 cases. 7 stillbirths occurred, and 1 child died within 10 days of birth. 4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred, 1 being transferred to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; there was no death.

336 live births (including 4 sets of twins) occurred in the Home, and 827 (including 9 sets of twins) on the district, a total of 1163 of the City live births registered. With the 92 live births (including 3 sets of twins) at the Infirmary added to this, the Council's staff attended to 77.6% of the total City live births registered. Medical aid was required by midwives, including those at the Maternity Home, on 352 occasions for 329 mothers and on 42 occasions for 42 babies, the medical fees being paid in whole or in part by the Corporation in 103 cases.

(iii.) *Public Assistance Institution.* At the Public Assistance Institution 5 beds were provided for maternity cases. 94 cases were admitted, the average stay being 27.3 days. There were 5 stillbirths. 2 premature children died within 10 days of birth. 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified with no death.

(c) **Ante-Natal Clinics** with a Medical Officer in attendance are held at the Maternity Home on Monday mornings, and Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics, at Larkman Lane Infants' School, have been held on Tuesday afternoons since August. Weekly combined clinics on Wednesday afternoons, at Lakenham, commenced in August but were reduced to monthly in December. The combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic held at Catton Grove Infants' School on Friday afternoons, continued. The district Clinics are staffed by the District Domiciliary Midwives. During the year 1106 expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinics as follows:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance.
Maternity Home ...	824	3178	14
Catton Grove ...	178	276	5
Larkman Lane ...	71	130	6
Lakenham ...	33	51	4

The domiciliary midwives have secured a higher percentage of attendance of their booked cases at the Ante-Natal Clinics. 7 cases were referred to the Ante-Natal Clinic by general practitioners.



302 blood specimens have been sent through the Ante-Natal Clinics to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for Wassermann tests, with the following results:—34 Positive, 10 Doubtful, 258 Negative. Smears for examination for gonococcal infection are examined in the Ante-Natal Department.

Of the 34 mothers with positive results, 32 received treatment; of these 32, 26 each gave birth to a living child; there was no stillbirth or miscarriage. In 5 mothers complications occurred:—2 with adherent placenta, 1 post-partum hæmorrhage 2 pyrexia (1 notifiable). All recovered. 1 infant had hæmorrhage neonatorum and recovered, and another died of marasmus 8 months later. In addition, 5 mothers had not been confined and 1 mother had left the City (before the confinement) at the end of the year. Of the two untreated mothers, 1 had a stillborn child and the other infant developed ophthalmia. In the cases where doubtful results were recorded and no treatment was received, 9 live births occurred with no complications. 1 case left the City before the confinement.

(d) **A Post-Natal Clinic** is held at the Maternity Home twice weekly, and others are held weekly at Catton Grove Infants' School and Larkman Lane Infants' School, and monthly at Lakenham Infant Welfare Centre, jointly with an Ante-Natal Clinic, sessions having been held at the two latter centres since August. Mothers attended as under:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.
Maternity Home ...	220	301
Catton Grove ...	60	87
Larkman Lane ...	13	17
Lakenham ...	7	11

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are also held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital weekly, at which City and County persons booked for admission to or discharged from the Maternity Ward of the Institution attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 341 women made 970 attendances at the clinic during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of City and County persons.

(e) **Infant Welfare Centres.** For the convenience of mothers living on the Mousehold Estate, the Infant Welfare Centre at Catton Christchurch Room was transferred to George White School on 5th January. The Infant Welfare Centre held at the Salvation Army Hall, Southwell Road, was transferred to



the Council's newly erected building at Long John Hill, on 12th June. An additional Centre was opened at Larkman Lane Infants' School on 28th June, two sessions being held each week. Owing to the large numbers attending at the Centre at St. Barnabas, the number of sessions per week was increased from 2 to 3, but on the opening of the Centre at Larkman Lane 1 session per week proved adequate. Owing to the premises being required for war purposes, the Centre held at Martineau Hall was transferred to Princes Street Congregational Church on 12th September, and that held at Colman Road Parish Hall to Jessopp Road Congregational Church on 7th September.

The table shows the attendances, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.

## ISSUE OF FRESH MILK AND DRIED FOODS TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Accredited Milk has been supplied to expectant mothers at any time during ascertained pregnancy.

During the year 499,734 pints of milk were distributed—416,432 pints to children under 5 years (537 new cases), 38,133 to expectant mothers (312 new cases), and 45,169 to nursing mothers (133 new cases).

4488 packets of dried food were issued—1542 at "cost," 41 at "half cost," and 2905 free.

In addition to the above, the undermentioned foods were distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officers:—

	Free.	Half Cost.	Full Cost.	Total.
Virol (1-lb. jars) ...	8,487	587	700	9,774
Malt and Oil (1-lb. jars) ...	7,815	162	1,101	9,078
Lactagol (tins) ...	2,385	297	165	2,847
Virolax (7-oz. tins) ...	449	36	90	575
Cod Liver Oil (6-oz. bottles)	441	1	224	666

## Dental Treatment, etc.

The dental treatment arrangements remained the same. 287 mothers were treated and made 1302 attendances. 175 were provided with artificial dentures. Extractions numbered 1784 and fillings and other operations 747. General anæsthetics were administered in 456 cases. 239 children under 5 years of age,

who attend no school, were treated, making 257 attendances. General anæsthetics were administered in 227 cases; 566 teeth were extracted.

In 73 cases in which dental mechanical work was provided, the Committee asked the mothers to contribute towards the cost.

40 children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision were referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. Glasses were recommended for 14 children, and these were obtained through the contractors to the Education Authority. In 16 cases (including repairs in cases recommended previously) the Committee considered that the parents were able to pay for the glasses.

36 children under school age attended at the Minor Ailments Clinics at Churchman House; 15 were found to have defects which required treatment.

On the recommendation of Mr. N. S. Carruthers, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), or Mr. R. A. Highmoor, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), the treatment of school children for discharging ears was carried out daily in the schools by one of the Council's Health Visitors (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) up to the outbreak of the war. Subsequently, cases from the centre of the City have been treated at Churchman House, whilst those residing on the outskirts of the City are treated at one of the seven District Clinics. The treatment of all known cases of children under 5 years of age with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by Cavell Nurses. 18 children under school age (16 new cases) were examined by the Specialists, of whom 16 (all new cases) received treatment. 110 children under 5 and not attending school were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged. Parents were asked to contribute towards the cost in 84 cases.

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

In addition to the mothers' accommodation at the Maternity Home (see page 24), mothers and children are accommodated at the Public Assistance Institution and children at the Children's Homes.

## HEALTH VISITORS.

The duties of the Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, remained the same, with the exception that some of the duties of the Inspector of Midwives were transferred to them on the retirement of that officer.



# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When Held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendances per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
Mile Cross Methodist Church Room, Mile Cross, Aylsham Road	Monday a.m.	42	105	380	1524	36	2434	58	6.4
The Salvation Army Hall, Southwell Road, and (from 12th June) Jubilee Playground, Long Johns Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m.	42	161	438	1599	38	2560	61	5.8
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday a.m.	47	177	490	2269	48	4177	89	8.5
Martineau Hall, Colegate, and (from 12th Sept.) Princes Street Congregational Church	Tuesday p.m.	45	87	284	1309	29	1570	35	6.7
St. Julian's Parish Hall, Thorn Lane.	Wednesday a.m.	46	91	242	1341	29	1723	37	7.1
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Wednesday p.m. up to 21st June.	24	40	790	732	30	938	39	6.5
Earlham—Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Wednesday p.m. from 28th June.	21	44		677	32	1042	50	
St. Barnabas' Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Friday p.m. up to 23rd June.	24	43		1115	46	1428	59	
Earlham—Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Friday p.m. from 30th June.	22	71	1049	48	48	1711	78	
Thorpe—Stuart Senior Girls' School, Telegraph Lane.	Wednesday p.m.	46	115	397	1400	30	2454	53	6.2
George White School, Churchill Road.	Thursday a.m.	46	165	491	2562	56	3553	77	7.2
Eaton Parish Hall, Colman Road, and (from 7th Sept.) Jessopp Road Congregational Church.	Thursday p.m.	46	159	355	2013	44	2737	59	7.7
Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	45	100	350	1396	31	2053	46	5.9
Grand Totals	...	496	1358	4167	18986	38	*28380	57.2	6.8

\*10,691 by children under 1 year; 5934 between 1 and 2 years, and 11,755 between 2 and 5 years.





During the year they paid 351 visits to expectant mothers, 8217 visits to children under 1 year—1421 of these being first visits, and 10,382 to children between 1 and 5 years of age. The total number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Visitor and Health Visitors and School Nurses during the year was 19,886.

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The duties of the Local Authority with regard to Child Life Protection are discharged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

13 new persons were registered for the reception of children, the total number of registered persons at the end of the year being 65, with 31 of whom children were boarded out. 15 new children were boarded out during the year.

For various reasons, 13 children ceased to come under the provisions of the Act and 2 removed to other areas.

The total number of children under supervision at the end of the year was 33.

The Child Life Protection Visitor paid 292 visits for the purpose of inspecting homes and children, and conducted 19 special investigations, i.e., *re* maintenance, cases of neglect, etc.

### STILLBIRTHS.

7 stillbirths occurred at the Maternity Home, 29 in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, and 5 at the Infirmary. The total number registered was 59, of which 1 was illegitimate. They occurred as follows:—Quarters ending March, 19; June, 11; September, 14; December, 15.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 2 maternal deaths during the year—1 from sepsis and 1 from other puerperal causes, producing a maternal death rate of 1.24 per thousand live births, which is a decrease compared with the rate for 1938.

Investigations for the Ministry of Health into maternal deaths were made as before. A consultant's opinion is given in cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, when required by private practitioners, and, if necessary, these cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital. The examination of pathological material is carried out by a private pathological specialist.

Cavell Nurses are sometimes used for the home nursing of infectious cases as before.

#### *Facilities for Consultations.*

Apart from Dr. A. Crook leaving the City, the arrangements for providing general practitioners with assistance from consultants in difficult maternity cases remained unchanged and operated in 16 cases.

Of 10 cases which were considered, the Committee felt justified in asking the patients to pay the whole or part of the consultant's fee in 5 cases; 6 cases had not been considered at the end of the year.

#### *Ante-Natal Care.*

When necessary, patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics are referred to the specialist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for examination and report, for which the Council pays the specialist a fee of 10/6d. per examination. 4 cases were referred during the year, the Committee feeling justified in asking the patient to contribute towards the cost in 1 case; 1 case had not been considered at the end of the year. The arrangements by which a sum of 15/- is paid to a midwife if, on her own initiative, a case is transferred from her care so that she loses the fee ordinarily payable, continued. 3 applications were received and granted during the year.

#### *Home Helps.*

Arrangements to provide the services of a Home Help in maternity cases in which a midwife is in attendance, continued, 89 cases receiving assistance during the year. 7 persons were acting as Home Helps at the end of the year.

#### *Admission of Abnormal Patients to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.*

Abnormal maternity patients continued to be admitted to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, but the agreement governing the admission of such cases was revised from the 22nd November. These revised arrangements are subject to further revision at the end of 12 months. The Council accepted financial responsibility for 22 cases during the year.

### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Orthopædic Clinics are held at the local hospitals, usually on Saturday mornings, with Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., in

attendance, assisted by the Council's orthopædic masseuse. 85 new cases of children under 5 years of age and 148 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the clinics. 9 children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital and 1 at Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth. During October, an arrangement was made with the Norfolk Hospitals Contributors' Association for a payment of 5/- per week to be made to the Corporation in respect of each orthopædic case admitted to Melton Lodge, where the children's parents are members of the contributory scheme, on the understanding that no contribution will be required from the parents. The arrangements made are to operate for an experimental period of 12 months. Further reference to Orthopædic treatment is made on page 62.

### CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

The Council does not maintain a Contraceptive Clinic, but contributes an annual subscription of £12 to the voluntary clinic at Pitt Street.

### MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

No application for the registration of premises as a Nursing Home was received. One Home was re-registered as a Maternity Home owing to change of management. The number of registered Homes at the end of the year was 12, 1 having changed ownership, as mentioned above. These are used as follows:— Maternity Homes, 2; Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity), 4; Mixed Homes, 6; 2 institutions are exempt. Every effort is made through the Health Visitors, Domiciliary Midwives, and by scanning the local Press, to discover any unregistered nursing homes.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received:—

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
10	2	8	*10	—	—	—

\*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the doctors in charge of the cases.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Infectious diseases were particularly quiet during the year, except that an outbreak of mumps starting at the end of 1938 was continued into the beginning of 1939. The influence of the practical closure of the schools, particularly of the infants' schools, from September onwards, as a result of the war, was particularly noticeable and receives comment in the School Medical Section. Normally, one expects a rise in certain infectious diseases following the opening of the schools in September. The whole of the reduction in diphtheria cannot be put down to this factor, as the disease was at a low ebb in the early part of the year. As there have not been enough persons artificially immunised to produce any material effect on the number of cases, this reduction must be considered as part of the normal periodicity of the disease, reinforced by the closure of the schools. Scarlet Fever was also comparatively low, but this was more evenly spread over the whole year, but even in scarlet fever the figures quoted in the School Medical Section show that school children were comparatively free of it in the September quarter. However, scarlet fever was not expected to be prominent. The fact that the closure of the schools has apparently reduced the amount of infection, points out once again the desirability of really open air schools for all children as the only conceivable means of reducing all the droplet infection diseases.

**Scarlet Fever** with 130 cases showed a decrease as compared with 180 cases in 1938 and 312 cases in 1937. The disease continued to be of a mild type, and there was no death.

**Diphtheria** with 56 cases showed a large decrease as compared with 169 cases in 1938. There were 7 deaths in the City from this disease, 6 being school children and 1 over school age. The Health and Education Committees have continued to offer free immunisation to the public, but continued to receive a poor response. During the year, 337 new cases (including 246 school children) were dealt with. 195 (including 110 school children) were not primarily Schick tested; 142 (including 136 school children) were so tested, 15 of whom (including 13 school children) were Schick negative. 324 cases (including 235 school children) commenced injections during the year. 345 cases had a final Schick test, 321 of whom were negative. 15 were re-tested after a further course of injections, when a further 11 were found to be Schick negative. 5 children who were proved Schick negative developed the disease. Schick Test Toxin and Control, and

Diphtheria prophylactic T.A.F. were used during the year. 30 City diphtheria carriers were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

**Enteric Fever.** 4 cases were notified—3 of Paratyphoid “B” and 1 of Typhoid. The latter case was that of a tramp who had been wandering about Norfolk for some months prior to his admission, in a serious condition, to the Norwich Infirmary, and resulted in death, which was registered in 1940. Of the 3 cases of Paratyphoid “B”, 2 recovered and the other was still in hospital at the end of the year and progressing satisfactorily. In 1 case the history suggested the probability of infection when away from Norwich, and in another case the patient was infected through nursing a case in hospital. In the third case the source of infection was not traced.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever** produced 2 cases, both infants. One made a rapid recovery and the other was still in hospital at the end of the year, and progressing satisfactorily.

**Puerperal Pyrexia** produced 37 notifications, 14 more than in 1938 and 11 more than in 1937. Pyelitis or sapræmia were the most prominent causes with 4 cases each.

4 cases occurred in the Council’s Maternity Home, and 12 were Maternity Home district cases. 1 of the “Home” cases was admitted to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; of the district cases 7 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, 1 to the Public Assistance Institution, and 1 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 5 cases occurred in the Public Assistance Institution. 2 deaths occurred; 1 a non-resident.

105 cases of **Acute Primary** and 45 of **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** were notified, totalling 150. Acute Primary Pneumonia caused 14 deaths and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia 12 deaths, an increase of 6 compared with 1938. 4 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were treated at the Isolation Hospital, with no death.

**Erysipelas** caused 27 cases and no death.

9 cases of **Sonne Dysentery** were notified and recovered.

**Whooping Cough.** There was 1 death in a child under school age. Prophylactic vaccination against whooping cough continues to be practised in a few cases. 6 cases of **Measles** came to my notice during the year. There was no death from Measles.

Since 23rd October Measles and Whooping Cough have been provisionally notifiable.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

This matter receives comment on pages 63-66. No City school has been closed on account of infectious disease for many years.

# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total	Cases admitted to Hospital
Diphtheria ...	1	1	1	3	3	28	10	6	3	—	—	—	56	56
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	6	13	11	63	21	7	5	2	1	—	130	106
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	14	2	27	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	3	2	2	2	8	6	9	19	13	20	17	105	53
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	8	17	11	45	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	8	—	—	37	26
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Undulant Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	9
Rubella ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	10	4
Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	5	12	7	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	30
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8

The following cases of infectious disease contracted by non-residents whilst in Norwich are included in the above figures :—Scarlet Fever 3, Acute Primary Pneumonia 1 (died), Acute Influenzal Pneumonia 1 (died), Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 12 (1 of whom died), Dysentery 1, Whooping Cough 1.



# ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIED DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	7	14
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	3	12
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

## VACCINATION.

The following are particulars of the work done under the  
Vaccination Acts.

Number of Births registered in 1938	...	...	1961
<i>Number of Children :—</i>			
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	295
Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	8
In respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received	...	...	1482
Died unvaccinated (under 1 year of age)	...	...	69
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...	...	6
Removed to districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised	...	...	72
Removed to places unknown and otherwise not accounted for	...	...	29
			1961
Percentage successfully vaccinated (excluding deaths)	...	...	15.6%
Percentage of Conscientious Objectors (excluding deaths)	...	...	78.3%

### SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS, 1939.

Total number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of Children under 14 received during 1939	...	...	...	377
Number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons over 14 received during 1939	...	...	...	21
Number of successful re-Vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator of persons of all ages during 1939	...	...	...	12

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND LABORATORY.

The Isolation Hospital continues to play an important part in the health services of the City, and to enjoy the confidence of the citizens, as is shown by the high percentage of notified cases which are sent there.

The percentages of admissions are :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	78.46%
Diphtheria	...	...	...	98.21%

These high percentages are the more surprising when the results of the war are taken into account. Before the war started,

the policy to be adopted at the Isolation Hospital was considered, and it was found to be very difficult to provide really safe accommodation there for many patients, particularly in view of the fact that one obviously cannot group all the different classes of patients together in one ward. It was decided to make four blocks blast-proof and splinter-proof, and take such precautions as possible against incendiary bombs, and, in addition, two of these blocks were made gas-proof for those patients who could not wear a gas mask, such as certain diphtheria cases, cases of pneumonia, advanced pulmonary tuberculosis cases, etc. This has left our two cubicle blocks entirely unprotected as they were very difficult to deal with. It was also decided to evacuate all the patients that could reasonably be evacuated, such as the scarlet fevers and the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, who were not too ill. This, in fact, was done in September when the war started, and cases of scarlet fever were not admitted for a time. However, as the war progressed this policy has been steadily reversed, partly because it was found by experience that, even in the new Council houses, difficulties of isolation of and attendance on a scarlet fever patient, for instance, which is really desirable, even in the modern mild cases, were practically insuperable. The policy of discharging the scarlet fever, etc., cases can be renewed at any time if the conduct of the war renders this desirable. One may add that a considerable sum of money has been spent on these precautions at the Isolation Hospital. The presence of sandbag and black-out arrangements, with their difficulties of ventilation, and the desirability of only doing those repairs and decorations which must of necessity be done, certainly detract from the amenities of the Institution.

During the year 1939, the total number of cases admitted was 412. This number, with 82 remaining from 1938, gives a total of 494 under treatment for the year.

Disease distribution and mortality rates.

	Remaining in Hospital midnight, Dec. 31st, 1938.	Admitted during 1939.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged during 1939.	Died during 1939.	Mortality Rate %.	Remaining in Hospital midnight, 31st Dec., 1939.
Scarlet Fever ...	7	102	109	100	—	—	9
Diphtheria ...	32	56	88	80	7	8·04	1
Diphtheria Carriers	7	30	37	37	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
T.B. Phthisis ...	20	51	71	37	20	35·09	14
Other Diseases ...	15	173	188	180	2	1·09	6
	82	412	494	435	29	—	30



The mortality rate for all cases completing treatment was 6.25%.

The average daily number of patients in hospital was 47.83.

The average period in hospital for all cases completing treatment (deaths included) during the year was 42.69 days.

SCARLET FEVER.

102 cases were admitted in 1939 which, with 7 remaining from 1938, give a total of 109 under treatment.

AVERAGE STAY—28.01 days.

A few cases have been treated with one of the sulphonamide preparations instead of with serum, but their numbers are insufficient to make any observations upon them.

No death occurred.

Age and sex distribution of 1939 admissions.

	Under											Over	Totals
	1	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45.	
Male	—	—	1	5	7	26	12	3	—	—	—	—	54
Female	—	—	4	6	2	26	4	2	1	3	—	—	48
	—	—	5	11	9	52	16	5	1	3	—	—	102

Complications in Scarlet Fever cases completing treatment in 1939, 1938, 1937 and 1936.

	All Cases 1939.		1938.	1937.	1936.
Adenitis	...	3 = 3.00%	1.21%	4.51%	10.30%
Otorrhœa	...	1 = 1.00%	3.03%	3.45%	7.27%
Arthritis and Rheumatism	...	1 = 1.00%	0.00%	1.04%	2.42%
Nephritis and Albuminuria	...	0 = 0.00%	0.60%	0.34%	7.88%
Rhinorrhœa	...	5 = 5.00%	0.60%	1.73%	0.61%

1 case had a positive Diphtheria Swab on admission.

DIPHThERIA.

56 cases of true Diphtheria (including 1 County infection, a member of the staff at Hellesdon Hospital) were admitted during 1939, which with 32 remaining from 1938 give a total of 88 under treatment. 30 carriers were taken into hospital.

The type of Diphtheria showed itself clinically as fairly severe, shown by the relatively high mortality rate.

DEATHS. 7 deaths occurred. Mortality rate 8.04%.

AVERAGE STAY—52.47 days.

### Age and sex distribution of 1939 admissions.

	Under										Over		Total
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45	
Male	—	1	1	1	2	16	7	3	1	—	—	—	32
Female	1	—	—	2	1	11	3	3	1	2	—	—	24
	1	1	1	3	3	27	10	6	2	2	—	—	56

4 cases developed paralysis and 1 tachycardia.

SERUM. The average quantity of serum administered to each patient was 36,885 units.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

1 case, remaining from 1938, recovered and was discharged.

### OTHER DISEASES.

Admissions numbered 173, including 48 cases of tonsillitis and 19 of whooping cough. There were 2 deaths.

AVERAGE STAY—24.51 days.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

2 ward blocks were in use for the isolation of cases (mostly advanced) up till the outbreak of war, since when 1 ward block has been in use.

ADMISSIONS. 51 cases were admitted during the year, 31 male and 20 female.

DIED. Males 15. Females 5. Total 20.

DISCHARGED. Males, 19; Females, 18.

AVERAGE STAY—111 days.

### COUNTY CASES.

1 member of the staff at Hellesdon Hospital suffering with Diphtheria was admitted.

### LABORATORY WORK.

2877 specimens were examined, exclusive of 817 specimens of sputum examined by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer at the Public Health Department.

### STAFF.

The health of the staff remained good throughout the year, except for one case of Scarlet Fever in a Nurse who was nursing several sharp cases of scarlet fever. She had been immunised on joining the staff twelve months previously.

No other infectious disease occurred among the Nursing or Domestic Staff.

I thank the Matron and Nursing Staff for their thoroughly satisfactory work.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1939.

Age Periods.	New Cases.						Deaths.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
5—15 „ ...	1	—	1	6	5	11	—	—	—	3	—	3
15—25 „ ...	7	16	23	4	2	6	4	7	11	1	1	2
25—35 „ ...	17	6	23	2	2	4	14	9	23	—	1	1
35—45 „ ...	7	4	11	1	4	5	6	5	11	—	1	1
45—55 „ ...	17	6	23	1	—	1	13	1	14	—	1	1
55—65 „ ...	10	4	14	2	2	4	7	2	9	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	2	5	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	59	38	97	18	18	36	47	26	73	5	5	10

In addition to the 133 cases newly notified, 24 further cases came to my notice during 1939 in other ways than by formal notification. 6 were obtained from the death returns, 14 were transfers to the City from other areas, and 4 posthumous notifications were received. 15 were pulmonary cases and 9 non-pulmonary, distributed as follows:—

Age periods.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	2	1	3
5—15 „ ...	—	1	1	1	2	3
15—25 „ ...	3	1	4	—	3	3
25—35 „ ...	1	3	4	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
	8	7	15	3	6	9



In all, 157 cases of tuberculosis, 112 lung and 45 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows:—

Age periods		Bones and joints.	Abdom- inal.	Peri- pheral glands.	Lupus.	Other Organs.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	1	4	—	2
5—15	„	1	2	9	—	2
15—25	„	1	—	6	1	1
25—35	„	—	—	2	—	2
35—45	„	—	2	2	—	1
45—55	„	—	—	—	—	1
55—65	„	1	—	2	—	1
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	...	3	5	25	1	11*

\*These consisted of 1 each of miliary and genito-urinary, 2 of meningitis, and 7 of kidneys.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis, 10 or 12·0 per cent. had not been notified during life.

The average ages (years) at the time of notification were:—					
Pulmonary M.	...	40·09	Pulmonary M. and F.	37·58	
Pulmonary F.	...	33·85	Non-Pulmonary M.&F.	23·72	
Non-Pulmonary M.	...	23·94	All Forms, M. and F.	33·83	
Non-Pulmonary F.	...	23·50			

The death rate from tuberculosis was 0·686 per 1000 popula- tion; pulmonary 0·604 and non-pulmonary 0·082. The total tuberculosis death rate per 1000 population for 1938 was 0·56; pulmonary 0·515, and non-pulmonary 0·049.

The deaths occurred in the following months:—  
Pulmonary: January, 5, February 6, March 4, April 10, May 3, June 10, July 8, August 6, September 2, October 7, November 4, December 8. Total 73.  
Non-pulmonary: January 1, February 2, March —, April 1, May 2, June —, July 1, August 1, September —, October 2, November —, December —. Total 10.

**Dispensary Work.** The arrangements were as in 1938.

The clinical Tuberculosis Officer made 1451 examinations, including contacts at the Clinic, and 140 at the patient's homes.

176 contacts were examined for the first time. These were in addition to contacts examined at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. 220 X-ray examinations were made of 211 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary cases. 817 sputum examinations were done during the year, including those for general practitioners. 23 patients were referred for dental treatment at Churchman House. Dentures were supplied in 13 cases. Operative measures, e.g., artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy were arranged through the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, or, where the patient was in a sanatorium, through the arrangements of the Sanatorium Authority.

### **Home Visits.**

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 143 primary visits, made 1083 re-visits to old cases.

2646 visits were paid by the Nurses from the Cavell Home, 224 of which were made for temperature pulse records for diagnostic purposes; the remainder were for home nursing.

### **Institutional Treatment.**

(i.) 35 beds are reserved for male patients at Kelling Sanatorium, where additional beds are taken temporarily as required. 9 beds are reserved for women at Bramblewood Sanatorium. Patients were also sent to Ipswich Sanatorium; Brompton Hospital Sanatorium; Preston Hall; Papworth Village Settlement, Cambridge; and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(ii.) Isolation Hospital—2 pavilions, 12 beds for males and 12 for females.

(iii.) Cases of surgical tuberculosis in adults were sent to St. Michael's Orthopædic Hospital, Clacton; Papworth Village Settlement; Addenbrooke's Hospital; and the local general hospital.

Children were sent to The Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital at Alton; the Children's Sanatorium, Holt; the local general hospitals; The Fletcher Convalescent Home, Cromer; Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth; and St. Michael's Hospital, Clacton. 5 lupus patients were sent for light treatment at the London Hospital, and made 174 attendances. The Council paid travelling allowances in 4 cases. 4 lupus patients made 111 attendances for light treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. 1 lupus patient was sent for light treatment to Dr. J. S. Austin, and made 5 attendances.

12 patients with tuberculous glands made 189 attendances for light treatment at the local general hospitals.

371 artificial pneumothorax refills were given by Dr. S. Falla, and 81 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-Patient Department in respect of 30 patients.

(iv.) The Poor Law Infirmary was also utilised when necessary for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

The total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) numbered 124 adult males and 70 adult females. Non-pulmonary cases who received treatment in Institutions outside the City were 13 adult males, 2 adult females, and 13 children. 7 adult males, 2 adult females, and 11 children were treated in the general hospitals in the City.

Institutional treatment is provided free to all patients irrespective of income.

**Domiciliary Treatment.** Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and orders were given for the supply of 72,785 pints of milk, 468 lbs. of butter, 12,642 eggs, 168 lbs. cod liver oil and malt, and 196 Advita capsules.

Shelters, bedsteads, etc., are also provided on loan; paper handkerchiefs, pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously.

**Housing, etc.** 6 families were transferred to the Council's Housing Estates, in addition to families affected by Clearance activities. No person suffering from tuberculosis was compulsorily removed to Hospital.

## **CANCER.**

The Cancer Act, 1939, came into operation on the 29th March, but owing to the War, Local Authorities have at the moment been given until the 31st March, 1942, to submit their arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease to the Minister of Health.

Facilities are available at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for the operative and radium treatment of cancer. This Hospital is the Regional Radium Centre for this district, and has a loan from the Radium Commission of 485 milligrams of radium.

Cancer cases are also admitted to the Norwich Infirmary.



# WELFARE OF THE BLIND

(For Year ended 31st March, 1940).

40 persons were examined for blindness; 27 were certified blind. 32 cases on the observation register were re-examined, 8 of whom were certified blind; 7 persons moved into the City from other districts, making a total of 42 new cases registered. 36 names were removed from the register—35 due to death and 1 person removed to another district. 11 blind persons were re-examined, none of whom was de-certified. There were 180 males and 222 females on the register on 31st March, 1940.

Of these, 36 males and 9 females were in employment; 18 males and 23 females in Institutions; 4 males and 4 females were under training, and 2 males and 1 female were at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children.

The Council has made Regulations for the provision of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons and their dependants. Some further slight amendments to these Regulations became necessary, but on the whole the arrangements have functioned very satisfactorily. £12,310 was paid during the year to a weekly average number of 281 persons. 277 blind persons were in receipt of allowances on 31st March, 1940. Sums received from other Authorities under Section 3 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, amounted to £141 8s. 9d., and £2 was paid to another Authority.

Fixed annual sums have been paid under Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, to the Southern Regional Association for the Blind, £47; the National Library for the Blind, £19; and the National Institute for the Blind, £61.

The annual rates of payment to the Norwich Institution for the Blind were increased on the 1st October to £84 10s. 0d. per person for journeymen and for registered Norwich cases who are not eligible for the Blind Pension to £72 16s. 0d. per person. The rates for blind persons in other categories remained unaltered.

A grant of £20 was made to the Norwich Institution for the Blind to assist two blind persons in their work of piano tuning for one year.

The Home Teachers paid 4360 visits, and gave 340 lessons in Handicrafts, Braille and Moon, at the homes of blind persons. They also conducted an informal class in Handicrafts at Churchman House on one half-day each week (Oct. and Nov. excepted). About 6 persons attended regularly and received 191 lessons in Knitting, Straw Baskets, Pulp Cane and Seagrass.

An average of 6 persons also attended a Talking Book Machine Class held at Churchman House on Thursday afternoons.

Monthly "socials" were held during the year, with the exception of October, November, December and January, and were much appreciated. The average attendance at each was 67 blind persons and 25 guides. We are much indebted to the artists who gave their time for the enjoyment of the blind people, to the voluntary helpers and some members of the Office Staff. £41 1s. 6d. was generously provided by the Committee of the Norwich Institution for the Blind for this aspect of the work.

On Thursday, 22nd June, the Norwich Rotary Club again arranged an annual outing for the blind. 233 blind persons were conveyed to Lowestoft, and on the return journey enjoyed tea and entertainment at Carrow Abbey, through the kindness of the Misses Colman.

3 one-valve, 20 two-valve, 13 three-valve wireless sets, and and 150 Relays are in use by blind persons through the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Free Relay service was arranged in 5 cases where blind persons had a relay installed prior to blindness.

Batteries and other accessories can be purchased through the Health Department from the British Wireless Fund for the Blind at reduced prices. The Southern Regional Association for the Blind makes grants for the maintenance of wireless sets and Relays.

The Wireless Centre for the Blind at Pottergate maintained by the Rotarians closed during the year.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the School Medical Service for the year ending 31st December, 1939. As in previous years, the arrangement is in accordance with the suggestion of the Board of Education. Dr. Riddel, the Medical Officer in charge of the School Medical work, has been largely responsible for the production of it.

The outstanding fact of the year is, of course, the war. Consideration of this report will show that, although the war has made a considerable disruption in our work, every effort has been made to work in a normal manner, and this has been done with very considerable success. We have been helped in that by the fact that we were neither an evacuation nor a reception area. It is impossible of proof, but I like to think that, if the Norwich children had had to be evacuated, there would not have been complaints about the state of their cleanliness such as have been made in some other areas. This is partly due to the special powers we have in the Norwich Corporation Acts, and also to the firm attitude of the Committee and its officers with regard to verminous conditions. It is to be hoped that the magistrates, who have very considerable power in this matter, will have noted the distress and nuisance caused in other places by neglect and a *laissez-faire* attitude.

The fact that infectious diseases were particularly quiet during the September term, which is a season which normally produces certain rises in infectious diseases, is probably associated with the closure of the schools, although the year as a whole was quiet with regard to these illnesses. However, the blackout in the homes and elsewhere with its accompanying evil, namely, lack of ventilation, has in the early months of 1940 been associated with very unfortunate results. This is once again very suggestive that the only method of preventing the spread of these



infectious diseases throughout the schools and from there to the rest of the community is by adequate spacing and ventilation, and that the only hope of achieving this is by genuine open air classes. Moreover, these open air classes should have very considerable dispersal value from an air raid precaution point of view. Again I would urge the Committee to give them serious consideration.

I again have much pleasure in expressing my thanks for all the support I have received from the members of the Education Committee, the teachers, the staff of the Education Department, and my own Staff and those private practitioners of the City who have given me information concerning the children under their care.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful Servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL.

13th March, 1940.

(1) **STAFF.** See page 9.

### **WAR TIME CHANGES.**

The War has caused many changes. Since the outbreak, two of the Medical Officers who formerly devoted part of their time to the School Medical Service, Drs. Leggat and Boston, have been wholly employed on A.R.P. work, and consequently a smaller staff is available for the former work. All the male doctors excepting the resident at the Isolation Hospital also perform voluntary A.R.P. duties both day and night at the Report Centre. Dr. McDonagh volunteered for service in the Navy, and was called up on 30th December.

At the outbreak of war the First Aid Posts, five in number, at Colman Road Infants', Thorpe Hamlet Primary Boys', Duke Street School, Angel Road School and Surrey Street (disused as a school since Easter, 1937) were staffed, and ten of the Health Visitors, one for each post by day and night, were put in charge. Two of these ten resumed their normal duties on 14th October. In an effort to restore the Health Visitors to their normal duties, the time spent in the posts by each of the remaining eight was reduced to half-days (excluding Saturday afternoons and Sundays) and alternate Saturday nights from the 26th October. On the 11th November, a further reduction was made by which they resumed their normal duties, paying a daily visit to the First Aid Posts and continuing the alternate Saturday night duty. These arrangements continued until the end of the year. On the 14th October, the First Aid Post at Surrey Street was transferred to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and on the 29th November, the Duke Street Post was transferred to Sussex Street. Surrey Street and Duke Street Schools are still used as Ambulance Depôts; Angel Road School is still being used as a First Aid Post and Ambulance Dépôt, but plans are being made for this school to be used again for educational purposes.

*Schools.* The senior and primary schools were closed for approximately six weeks and then partially re-opened; some of the Infant Schools partially re-opened in December. At the end of the year many of the schools were still on a part-time basis.

The Secondary Schools were re-opened on 18th September, the Technical School being fully re-opened on that date and the others partially.

At the commencement of 1940, the numbers of children in attendance were as follows:—

Full time	...	...	...	...	5804
Half time	...	...	...	...	1589
Less than half time (attending in small groups once or twice a week)	...	...	...	...	5298
Home Service Classes	...	...	...	...	614
Other Arrangements (in groups in premises other than school or home)	...	...	...	...	76

*Clinics* which were closed at the outbreak of War were re-opened on 4th October when the district clinics commenced (see pages 56-57). The Churchman House Clinic resumed on 30th October, and by this date the full clinic service—eyes, orthopædic, etc.—was in full swing, except the Ear Clinic, and also a medical officer has not been in constant attendance at the Minor Ailments Clinic. However, since the crisis, the attendance at all clinics has fallen considerably.

*Medical Inspection* commenced on 3rd October, when the Technical School was examined, this being followed by the City of Norwich, and the Girls' Secondary School. Owing to the school nursing staff being employed on A.R.P. work and not being available for medical inspection, female clerks from the dental department filled the gap for a short time to enable the work to go on. Routine groups were examined although not attending school, and, despite school closure and diminished staff, all routine groups, except the infants, had been examined at the end of the year.

(2) **Co-ordination.** The whole of the Public Health Staff is co-ordinated in and directed from the office of the Medical Officer of Health.

The arrangements previously existing for many years have not been altered.

(3) **School Hygiene.** The migration of population from the centre of the city to the outskirts continued during the year, and now 8075 or more than half the city children are accommodated in these schools. This compares with 5655 in the previous year.

Several of the older schools have been modernised, and more will be done. There still remain a few schools badly situated and cramped, but their closure is only a matter of time. The structural alterations which were made for A.R.P. purposes in September, 1938, to six schools still remain, but one of the schools (Lakenham) was never staffed, and is now fully used for



educational purposes, while Angel Road is partly used for A.R.P. purposes and partly for educational work. The four remaining schools, Colman Road, Surrey Street (disused), Thorpe and Duke Street, are used entirely for A.R.P. purposes.

(4) **Medical Inspection.** There is an Open Air School, adjoining which is the Special School for mental defectives, and 29 Elementary Schools with 51 Departments—16 Infants, 1 Primary Girls and Infants, 3 Primary Mixed and Infants, 12 Primary Mixed, 2 Primary Boys, 2 Primary Girls, 7 Senior Girls, 6 Senior Boys, 2 Senior Mixed. The total number of children on the register of these schools in December was 14,341.

In addition, 29 city scholars were in attendance at Sprowston Infants' (County) School.

There are 2 Secondary Schools, 1 Junior Technical School, 1 Junior Art School and 1 Junior Commercial School, with 1190, 158, 59, and 124 scholars respectively.

There is also a Nursery School, which accommodates 120 children.

The Routine Medical Inspections of children are now at the following ages:—Entrants (Board's first Age Group), 8 years (Board's second Age Group), 11 years (corresponding to the Board's third Age Group of 12 years or leavers) and 2 other Age Groups are still included, i.e., 6 years and 13 years, instead of 10 years and 13 years.

The numbers of children who were examined at the Elementary Schools during the year in the various groups were as follows:—

				Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Entrants	...	...	...	406	397	803
Intermediate (8 years)	...	...	...	654	663	1317
Leavers	...	...	...	508	551	1059
Other Groups: 6 years	...	...	...	341	331	672
13-14 years	...	...	...	605	675	1280
Open Air School	...	...	...	39	42	81
Nursery School	...	...	...	54	36	90
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	140	120	260
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	<u>2747</u>	<u>2815</u>	<u>5562</u>

(5) **Findings of Medical Inspection.** Facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.	"Specials" at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.
Uncleanliness :				
Head ... ..	8	263	271	271
Body ... ..	1	1	2	2
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc.	4	942	946	941
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	110	153	263	116
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat ... ..	51	413	464	414
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
Definite ... ..	—	1	1	1
Suspected ... ..	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	5	14	14
Skin Diseases ... ..	46	664	710	696
External Eye Diseases ...	27	208	235	228
Vision and Squint ... ..	341	385	726	663
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	58	179	237	214
Dental Diseases ... ..	22	127	149	137
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc. ... ..	306	110	416	360
Malnutrition ... ..	920	275	1195	1153
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	9	111	120	76
Defective Speech ... ..	17	4	21	7
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	108	99	207	189
Bronchitis ... ..	40	54	94	78
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs ...	26	53	79	64
Diseases of the Nervous System	48	87	135	105
Rheumatism ... ..	10	12	22	15
Other Defects and Diseases ...	237	1104	1341	1239

This year, for the first time, **all** defects found during the course of routine medical inspection were recorded, irrespective of whether they had been noted at a previous inspection.

*Malnutrition.* As in former years, the staff are constantly on the look-out for malnutrition, and there is a growing tendency to class under malnutrition cases which were formerly dubbed anæmia and debility, with a consequent increase in the

number of the former and a diminution of the latter. Also, since there is no scientific standard for assessing malnutrition, the number of cases found in a given year may vary with a change in the medical staff making the assessment. It is the considered opinion of those who examine most of the children that the increase this year is not a real one, but is due to the factors above mentioned.

However, owing to War conditions and the closure of the Infants' Schools, and the very partial re-opening of many of the other departments, a serious problem has arisen of the provision of extra nourishment to those malnourished children who are not at school at all or only for one or two sessions per week. Considerable efforts have been made by the Education Department which puts into effect the recommendations from this Department, but the problem has not yet been solved and there are still a number of children who have been recommended extra nourishment and are not having it. This matter is receiving the attention of the Education Department and efforts are being made to surmount the difficulties.

One might mention the special measures which were taken when the Open Air School, which has a roll of 200, re-opened partially on 17th October, when some 40 children commenced to attend about twice weekly. These children, of course, comprise many of the most delicate and badly nourished in the city, and it was found that this limited attendance, with consequent absence of extra nourishment was affecting their health and weight. Arrangements were made with the Education Department that the bulk of these children be discharged temporarily to their former schools, and to have daily meals there, the remainder of the children continuing to attend the Open Air School all day and every day of the week. This arrangement continued up to the end of the year and was the best under the circumstances.

In 1938-9, a special survey of the children from a new Housing Estate was made, and is given below. It is hoped to make a further survey of these children in the New Year as soon as the schools which they now attend are fully re-opened.

#### SPECIAL NUTRITIONAL SURVEY OF THE LARKMAN ESTATE CHILDREN.

Consequent upon a strike of school children from the Larkman and North Earlham Estates and allegations by the parents



that the children were unfit by reason of lack of nourishment and poor clothing and footwear to walk to school in the mornings and home in the afternoons, it was decided to make a complete nutritional survey of all the children attending school from these estates.

This was carried out in December, 1938, and in January, 1939. Unfortunately, owing to inclement weather, a number of children were absent and were not examined. Out of a total of 1102 children examined, 289, or 26%, were suffering from malnutrition. The clothing in most cases was satisfactory and adequate, but the footwear was quite inadequate in 42 cases, and this number would have been greater had the survey been made earlier, as a number of children were wearing new boots supplied through the Boot Fund, and much of the clothing was also new and probably obtained from Christmas Clubs.

Out of the 289 found malnourished, 137 were already having extra nourishment in the form of milk or meals, and another 149 were recommended extra nourishment—chiefly milk. It was noted that the “A” educational stream of children were better nourished than the “B” or “C” streams.

Enquiry was also made as to the amount spent on rent of the houses of the New Estates as compared with the old slum houses, and enquiries were made of the first 160 mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centre which serves these estates—the information obtained has not been verified. In 80 cases the transfer to the new Estate resulted in an increase of rent—the average increase being 1/10½d. per house. In 79 cases there was a decrease of rent, the average decrease being 2/2½d. per house. One case showed no change in the amount of rent.

However, in addition to the question of rent, while the income remains the same, there are heavy additional charges for transport, capital outlay for new floor coverings and additional furniture, so that less can be expended on food and clothing in some families.

It might also be mentioned that communications have been received from the Head Teachers of Wellesley Avenue and Mousehold Avenue Infants' Schools reporting a large amount of malnutrition there, and that immediate steps were taken to provide extra nourishment.

The following table shows the findings obtained and the recommendations made:—

(a) School.	(b) No. seen.	(c) Malnourished.		(d) No. on milk or meals.	(e) No. Recommended milk.	(f) No. with defective footwear.
		No.	% of (b)			
Nelson Street S.B. ...	115	20	17%	12	7	9
„ „ P.B. ...	189	46	24%	19	27	9
„ „ Infts. ...	33	13	39%	7	5	2
Wensum View S.G. ...	155	55	35%	26	29	7
„ „ P.G. ...	191	52	27%	21	31	—
„ „ Infts. ...	218	45	20%	23	22	—
Colman S.G. ...	71	23	32%	9	13	13
Colman Road P.M. ...	98	31	32%	20	11	2
„ „ Infts. ...	32	4	12%	—	4	—
TOTAL ...	1102	289	26%	137	149	42

The results of the nutritional assessment are clearly shown for the past four years in the tables below.

I.—Classification of the nutrition of Elementary School Children inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups, up to 31st August, 1939.

Age-groups.	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School...	90	13	14.45	67	74.45	10	11.1	—	—
Entrants ...	803	119	14.8	554	69.0	129	16.1	1	0.1
Second Age-group	881	106	12.0	512	58.1	262	29.8	1	0.1
Third Age-group	550	76	13.8	331	60.2	143	26.0	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ...	1838	310	16.9	1145	62.3	378	20.5	5	0.3
Open-Air School..	81	11	13.6	32	39.5	37	45.7	1	1.2
TOTAL ...	4243	635	15.0	2641	62.2	959	22.6	8	0.2

II.—Tables showing percentage of malnourished children for the years 1936-1939 from the assessment of nutrition of children seen in Routine Medical Inspections.

(a) For Norwich.

Age Groups	1936		1937		1938		1939	
	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Bad	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Bad	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Bad	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Bad
Entrants ...	13.4	0.1	13.4	0.3	10.6	0.1	16.1	0.1
2nd Age Group	21.5	0.4	20.6	0.4	16.9	0.1	29.8	0.1
3rd Age Group	19.4	0.4	19.3	0.2	17.6	0.1	26.0	—
Other Routine Groups ...	16.6	0.4	16.8	0.2	13.0	0.1	22.2*	0.3*
TOTAL ...	17.4	0.3	17.2	0.3	14.0	0.1	22.6	0.2

\*Includes Nursery and Open Air Schools.

(b) For England and Wales (Years 1936-1938).

Age Groups	1936		1937		1938	
	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Ba	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Bad	C Slightly Sub- normal	D Bad
Entrants ...	10.3	0.7	10.2	0.6	10.4	0.4
2nd Age Group	12.2	0.8	12.3	0.7	12.3	0.6
3rd Age Group	9.6	0.6	9.9	0.5	10.1	0.5
Other Routine Groups	8.6	0.6	8.2	0.3	8.2	0.3
TOTAL ...	10.5	0.7	10.6	0.6	10.8	0.5

*Skin Diseases.* Contagious skin disease shows a satisfactory fall in 1939. The number of cases of scabies found was 27, compared with 22 in 1938. Impetigo (142) compares with 232 in 1938, and the number of other skin diseases has decreased at 517, compared with 650 in 1938, whilst septic sores at 476 show an appreciable decrease compared with 825 cases in 1938.

*Ringworm.* See page 59.

*Eye Diseases.* Blepharitis is lower than last year—69 compared with 100, as also is conjunctivitis—85 as against 112. The number of cases of defective eyesight and squint are 664, as compared with 742 in 1938.



*Nose and Throat Diseases.* The following table shows the number of children who had tonsils, tonsils and adenoids, and adenoids only, removed during the past two years.

Total operations for tonsils, tonsils and adenoids, and adenoids, by :—						
Year		Local Authority.		Private arrangement.		Total.
1938	...	208	...	9	...	217
1939	...	123	...	6	...	129

*Tuberculosis.* One pulmonary case in 1939 compares with one in 1938, while 14 non-pulmonary cases compare with 11 in the previous year.

*Ear Disease and Hearing.* 23 cases of defective hearing were found, as compared with 34 in 1938. The number of discharging ears at 94 compares with 177 in 1938.

*Orthopædic Defects.* There were 368 orthopædic defects found, as compared with 395 in 1938. The total number on the books of the Orthopædic Clinic is 828 (Elementary and Secondary cases). See page 62.

*Heart Disease and Rheumatism.* Heart and circulatory diseases show a fall at 191.

Rheumatism (including chorea) at 24 shows a decrease as compared with 52 in 1938.

Other defects and diseases give a figure of 1261, as compared with 1624 in 1938. Both these figures include the number of rheumatism cases (not chorea).

(6) **Following-up.** The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc., have not been altered during the year.

During the year, 13 cases were referred by the Enquiry and Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officer to the Inspector for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the undermentioned reasons :—

Children with defective vision and cases in which					
parents refused to obtain spectacles	...	...	...	...	6
Cases of neglect	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL					13

During the year the School Nurses paid 1141 visits to the homes of parents whose children had been advised to have medical treatment.

(7) **Arrangements for Treatment.** At the commencement of war it was considered inadvisable for children from the outskirts of the City to come to the Churchman House Clinic, and on 4th October District Clinics were opened on the Council's housing.

estates on the environs of the City. These Clinics, seven in number, are held thrice weekly, and are situated at Cavell, Colman Road Open Air, Larkman Lane, Dowson, Catton Grove, George White and Stuart Schools. At these, the nurse treats discharging ears and minor injuries and sores. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurse is instructed to treat only the above-mentioned cases, and all other cases where medical advice is advisable are referred to the Central Clinic at Churchman House.

From the opening of these Clinics up to the end of the year, 72 cases of discharging ears and 220 other cases were treated at the District Clinics. The total attendances being 498 for ears and 952 for minor ailments.

Minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the City are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon. In addition, all cases from the outskirts of the City requiring medical advice are sent there. Children with ear discharge attend from 9 to 10, and others from 10 o'clock onwards. A medical officer is in attendance.

Up to the beginning of September, minor ailments were treated at Churchman House each morning, and clinics were also held there on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. At these clinics, "Special" cases, e.g. malnutrition cases, etc., were seen.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon usually attends on three mornings each week, and the Aural Surgeon when required.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen, and a clinic for immunisation against diphtheria is held weekly if required.

The arrangements for operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids at the Hospitals are unchanged. Dental Clinics are conducted daily at Churchman House. The Ear Clinic arrangements, which were extended in 1936, were continued up to the outbreak of war (see pages 60-61).

The Orthopædic Scheme, which commenced in June, 1936, has been continued, and children suffering from crippling defects and deformities are referred to the Orthopædic Surgeon, who advises as to necessary treatment and instructs the Orthopædic Masseuse accordingly. The Orthopædic Surgeon, who is on the Honorary Staff of the Norfolk and Norwich and Jenny Lind Hospitals, also carries out operative treatment at these hospitals, where necessary. A few cases have been sent to Melton Lodge.

A few other cases of children suffering from crippling defects are still sent to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, London, as they were under treatment there before the local scheme started.

One or two cases for plastic treatment are also sent to London for specialist treatment.

Parents are asked to contribute according to their financial circumstances, when surgical boots, etc., are recommended and when children are admitted as In-patients to the hospitals. The Health Committee has accepted responsibility for the treatment of a few special cases when they are legally exempt from school or cease to come under the care of the Education Committee (see page 62).

The Medical Inspectors, on revisiting the schools, are specially directed to have children, who previously had been referred for treatment, brought forward for reinspection so that the results of treatment can be observed and recorded.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to do valuable work in connection with the provision of treatment for children suffering from Anæmia, Debility, etc., mainly by sending these children to seaside Convalescent Homes for a period of 2—3 weeks.

477 (463 Elementary and 14 Secondary) cases of school age were provided with Malt and Oil, Virol, etc., either free or at part or cost price. Arrangements were made for 71 children of school age (70 Elementary and 1 Secondary) to be admitted into convalescent homes for Anæmia, Debility, etc., and for 12 Elementary School children to stay in the country. A contribution of £25 per annum is made by the Education Authority to the Association.

**The following are the results obtained by the end of 1939 :—**  
(excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc. ...	1121	1045
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	128	128
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat ...	421	376
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—		
Definite ...	10	—
Suspected ...	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	91	4
Skin Diseases ...	820	701
External Eye Diseases ...	273	183
Vision and Squint ...	600	286
		(Glasses prescribed)



Defect or Disease.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Ear Disease and Hearing ... ..	321	109
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc. ...	879	67
Malnutrition ... ..	3002	331
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	99	56
Defective Speech ... ..	20	4
Bronchitis ... ..	220	59
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs ... ..	134	53
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ... ..	692	117
Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..	256	49
Rheumatism ... ..	38	10
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..	2187	880

It was known that 13 children were operated on for Squint, 1 for removal of a Tumour of the Eyelid, 2 for Mastoid, 1 for removal of Aural Polypus, 7 for Antrostomy, 1 for removal of Nasal Polypus and 2 for Hernia.

#### RINGWORM. No. OF CASES TREATED.

	Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total
Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	5	—	5
„ Body ... ..	5*	—	5

\*Seen at the School Clinic.

4 new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp (2 boys aged 6 years, 1 boy aged 10 years and 1 girl aged 8 years) were referred for treatment during the year, and 1 case continuing treatment from the previous year was included on attaining the age of 5 years. This case was cured before the end of the year by ointment treatment. The other 4 cases were treated by X-rays, 1 being cured, the other 3 cases being still on the books.

For the first time for many years there was no new case of Ringworm of the Scalp in a child under school age, and there are none on the books.

The examination of Ringworm contacts revealed a case of Ringworm of the Scalp in a soldier's son, which had been contracted and treated in India, and declared cured there. This boy, on his return to Norwich, infected another boy in the same household, and examination of his scalp revealed uncured Ringworm which was demonstrated microscopically. Despite precautions, he infected another girl in the same household—thus 3 of the new cases were in one family.

4 Norfolk County cases were treated by X-rays, under a special agreement, during the year.

## SCHOOL CLINICS.

### *Churchman House Clinic.*

12,928 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments, School, and the Saturday morning "Special" Clinics.

### *District Clinics.*

952 attendances were made at these clinics up to the end of the year, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated :—

Disease.	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.	No. of Children Treated.	Cured.
Ringworm of the Body ...	5	5	—	—
Scabies ... ..	28	25	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	152	150	51	27
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	510	456	16	11
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	235	173	7	5
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	62	60	5	1
Enlarged Glands ... ..	36	34	1	—
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	53	32	4	4
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ... ..	960	939	158	99
Other Defects and Diseases ...	27	25	—	—

### TREATMENT OF DISCHARGING EARS.

The arrangements for the treatment of discharging ears in children, continued up to the outbreak of war. Subsequently, cases from the centre of the City were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts of the City were treated at the District Clinics.

The following table shows the number of new cases of Otorrhœa found during the past 2 years :—

Year.	Elem.	No. of Cases.			Total.
		Sec.			
1938 ...	177	6	...		183
1939 ...	94	7	...		101

68 new cases of discharging ears in Elementary School children were examined by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist during the year. In addition, 16 children who had been discharged previously as "dry," had a recurrence of the discharge. 1 new case in a Secondary School child was also seen, but no cases where discharge had recurred.

Recommendations made by the Specialist and the results obtained at the end of the year were:—

Recommendation.	Number.		Number Cured.	
	Quite	New. Old	Quite	New. Old.
Treatment by Ear Nurses ...	61	144	7	7
„ „ Cavell Nurses ...	1	1	—	—
„ „ Private Doctor ...	—	—	—	—
„ „ Hospital ...	—	—	—	—
No Treatment considered necessary ... ..	7	21	6	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	69	166	13	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Children under 5 years of age.* 16 new cases were examined by the specialist. All were referred to the Cavell Nurses for treatment, and 4 were discharged as cured by the end of the year.

2 cases which came to our notice previous to 1939 were seen by the specialist, and were referred for observation only.

### DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

#### THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS :—

5674 fillings (Elementary and Secondary School children) in permanent teeth, 500 of which were synthetic fillings in incisors, were completed, and 1645 permanent teeth and 4241 temporary teeth were extracted.

Only 29 sessions were devoted to school inspections.

Permanent other operations totalled 1991, of which 276 were dressings in septic teeth, 62 were root treatments completed, 48 were labii fraena dissected, 55 were scalings, 227 were attendances for orthodontic treatment, and the remainder included gum treatments, cements, etc.

The Committee decided in May, 1939, that Notre Dame School children could attend the Dental Clinic; a considerable number have taken advantage of this; most of them had not had Dental Treatment for some years, with the result that the majority had extensive caries.

*Elementary Schools.* The Dental Officers devoted 29 half-days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 3522 scholars—an average of 121·4 per session. 2644, or 75·1 per cent. were found to need treatment (in 1938, 82·9 per cent. were referred); 1903, or 72 per cent. of these attended the School Dental Clinic for treatment (in 1938, 64·2 per cent. attended).



1874 children were sent to the Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., for examination. In the opinion of the Dental Officers, 1695 of these needed treatment and received it—the total number of Elementary scholars treated during the year being 3598. These made 7036 attendances.

5480 teeth were extracted, and 4065 rendered artificially sound. 1954 general anæsthetics for extractions were administered.

*Secondary Schools.* Routine inspection is not carried out by the School Dental Officers, but cases of dental defect are referred direct when discovered (1) at routine medical inspection, and (2) by the Head Teachers. 519 children, or 30·7 per cent. of the number examined at routine medical inspection were referred for treatment.

During the year 246 scholars availed themselves of the facilities afforded at the School Dental Clinic, and paid 1836 visits. 406 teeth were extracted and 1617 teeth rendered artificially sound. 132 general anæsthetics for extractions were administered.

#### TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

*School Cases.* 221 new cases (Elementary) and 100 new cases (Secondary) attended the Clinic during the year.

575 Elementary and 99 Secondary cases who attended the Clinic in 1938 continued attendance during 1939, making a total of 796 Elementary and 199 Secondary cases under treatment during the year.

*Children under 5 years of age.* 85 new cases and 148 cases continuing treatment from 1938 were seen at the Clinic during the year. At the end of the year there were 221 cases receiving treatment or under observation.

*Tuberculosis Cases.* 5 cases of Tuberculosis of bones attended the Clinic in 1939 for the first time; 14 old cases continued attendance during the year.

*Health Committee Cases.* The Health Committee has accepted responsibility for the treatment of a few cases of severe orthopædic defect in boys and girls over school age who received treatment under the Scheme whilst at School. During the year 7 cases were dealt with.

### UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses visit the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness, and made 31,473 examinations of children in the Elementary Schools. 228 individual children were found unclean. 4 visits were paid to the Girls' Secondary School and 1198 examinations made. No child was found unclean.

In 1939, Statutory Notices were served in respect of 0·7 per cent. of the children examined (in 1938 0·9 per cent. were so dealt with.) [This percentage figure is based on the number of individual children found unclean by the School Nurses only.]

### SPEECH TRAINING AND STAMMERERS' CLASSES.

Weekly sessions were held at one of the more centrally situated schools in the city, and during the year the Speech Therapist also held a weekly session at the Open Air School. These clinics were discontinued at the end of March by a resolution of the Committee.

(8) **Infectious Diseases.** The general arrangements with regard to infectious diseases have remained unaltered.

13 cases of Chicken Pox, 18 Diphtheria, 9 Scarlet Fever, 81 Mumps, 14 Whooping Cough, and 3 Rubella, were discovered at the School Clinic, or, in the case of Diphtheria, by the routine swabbing of contacts of school age.

A striking fall in the incidence of nearly all infectious disease is to be recorded, notably since September, a table of comparison being given on page 66.

While the number of cases of Diphtheria at 39 is the lowest recorded figure since 1927, when 26 were recorded, there were 6 deaths, the mortality being exceptionally high at 15%. In 1936 there were 6 deaths, in 1937 there were 7 deaths, and in 1938 there were 8 deaths from this disease in school children. Catton Grove School had 2 deaths, and there was 1 death in each of the following schools:—Avenue Road, Colman Road, Larkman Lane, and Nelson Street.

Immunisation is urged by the Health and Education Committees, but the response continues to be poor. During the year, 337 new cases (246 school children and 91 others) were dealt with in Norwich. From 1935, the date that Diphtheria Immunisation clinics commenced in Norwich, a total of 4491 cases have applied for treatment, and 3891 cases have produced a satisfactory Schick negative result.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1939.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPH- THERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles)		CHICKEN POX.		WHOOPING COUGH.		CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		MUMPS		NON PUL. T B.		DYS- EN- TERY.	
		Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.
Alderman Jex	431	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road ...	569	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road...	733	4	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold ...	471	—	—	3	5	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	8	—	—	1	41	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close ...	211	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove...	685	4	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	18	—	—	—	25	—	1	—	—	—
Cavell ...	394	—	1	1	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
College Practising	286	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road...	561	4	2	9	5	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—
Crome ...	261	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	755	3	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
George White	542	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Heigham House	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heigham Street	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane ...	307	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—
Lakenham ...	628	1	2	15	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	1624	2	2	8	14	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Model ...	241	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	189	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	2	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street...	460	8	3	15	4	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Norman ...	883	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	1	—	14	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
Philadelphia ...	255	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
St. Augustine's	640	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	1	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
St. Giles' ...	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	1	—



Sproston	...	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuart	...	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorpe Hamlet	...	827	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellesley	...	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wensum View	...	560	4	3	19	5	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willow Lane	...	301	—	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air	...	298	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
City of Norwich	...	560	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blyth Secondary	...	630	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Technical	...	158	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Commercial	...	124	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Art	...	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for 1939	...	15901	39	20	125	76	109	7	1	6	—	60	—	170	7	—	1	690	12
"	1938	16707	102	35	162	114	120	530	43	4	—	640	—	198	24	—	—	276	17
"	1937	17103	80	18	177	220	229	204	32	15	—	341	—	225	28	—	—	72	18
"	1936	17509	73	22	150	128	200	1647	441	10	—	388	—	466	45	—	—	21	19
"	1935	18232	113	36	189	87	115	1	—	—	—	245	—	58	3	2	4	9	23
"	1934	18438	157	38	305	338	422	1301	219	6	—	291	—	302	45	—	1	746	—
"	1933	19655	80	40	150	219	276	65	8	2	—	408	99	145	26	—	—	236	—
"	1932	19371	142	—	295	155	193	637	145	427	—	208	63	286	43	1	4	6	—
"	1931	18865	77	—	174	73	97	6	7	57	27	506	108	157	21	4	12	4	—
"	1930	18521	81	—	133	83	117	2098	383	11	2	268	57	114	18	—	—	418	—
"	1929	18505	152	—	212	114	139	8	1	1	2	261	97	377	64	—	—	397	—

Scarlet Fever, with 76 school cases, compares with 114 in the previous year. There were 6 cases of Rubella and 7 of Measles; 60 cases of Chicken Pox, as compared with 640 in 1938, and 170 cases of Whooping Cough, as against 198 in 1938.

The only infection which was unusually prevalent was Mumps, with a total of 690 cases as compared with 276 in the previous year. The last epidemic of Mumps was in 1934, with 746 cases.

There were 5 cases of Dysentery during the year.

2 cases received voluntary prophylactic vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The only other death of a school child from infectious disease during the year, was of a boy suffering from Tuberculous Meningitis.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS.

	1939.	1938.	1937.
Diphtheria ... ..	3	60	30
Diphtheria Carriers ... ..	1	18	10
Scarlet Fever ... ..	26	49	101
Measles ... ..	2	2	151
Rubella ... ..	—	—	9
Chicken Pox ... ..	9	75	58
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	36	79
Mumps ... ..	—	244	37
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	27

#### (9) Open Air Education.

(a) *Playground Classes.* In a number of schools, when the weather is suitable, a few lessons are given in the playgrounds. Most of the schools have sessions allocated to them for organised games and out-of-door education on Eaton Park.

(b) *Open Air Classrooms in Public Elementary Schools.* No Open Air Classroom has been provided yet.

(c) *School Journeys and Camps.* Excursions are made at suitable seasons for the purpose of giving instruction in nature study. Each year a number of children are sent to the seaside by "Pearson's Fresh Air Fund." Each child is examined for uncleanness by one of the Medical Officers before departing.

Several of the schools have sent parties of children to the Authority's camp at Trimingham, usually for periods of one week each. Other school parties have made use of the camp during week-ends under voluntary arrangements.

(10) **Physical Training.** The School Medical Inspectors give directions only when, for medical reasons, physical training is not desirable, or if some special form is required. It is much to be regretted that more of this work is not done out-of-doors and that so much attention is given to indoor gymnasia.

(11) **Provision of Meals.** Meals were supplied in Norwich in the following manner up to July, 1939:—(1) in the Domestic Subjects Rooms of the Senior Girls' Schools, and (2) from the Central Kitchen. Under this latter arrangement food is cooked at the Central Kitchen and delivered to 6 centres by motor van, where the food is served to the children by supervisors, while some children attend the Central Kitchen for meals.

From September, when meals gradually recommenced, they were supplied from (1) the Central Kitchen, and (2) Earlham Nursery Kitchen, as the Central Kitchen was unable to cook for all the children. This temporary arrangement at Earlham will probably be discontinued when the new Central Kitchen at Bull Close is opened.

During part of the time that the Colman Road Open Air School was closed, the children were supplied with meals at the Elementary Schools.

During the year under review, 58,377 meals were provided for 668 children attending Elementary Schools, these figures including the Open Air School children referred to above, and 4601 meals were supplied to 46 children attending the Secondary Schools. These children are re-examined approximately every 3 months.

In addition, 5353 meals were supplied to 51 Secondary scholars, as supplementary to maintenance allowances.

Centre.	Number of children (19th Dec.).		Supervisors.
Cavell ...	...	38	2
Central Kitchen	...	34	2
George White ...	...	49	2
Heigham House	...	18	1
Larkman Lane...	...	149	4
Norman ...	...	44	2
St. Augustine's	...	31	2
Stuart ...	...	67	3
Wensum View ...	...	21	1



The Education Committee continued to supply accredited milk to the malnourished children in schools on medical recommendation. This was supplied twice daily, i.e., morning and afternoon, a half pint on each occasion. During the year, 627,390 of these "Milk Meals" were provided for 2731 children attending Elementary Schools, and 26,672 "Milk Meals" were provided for 127 Secondary School children. The children are examined approximately every 3 months.

The Health Committee continued to supply milk at home on medical recommendation and upon application from the parents, for those children who were unable to attend school through illness or disability. During the year, 4521 pints of accredited milk were supplied to 122 individual children.

All the Elementary Schools, excepting one, and all the Secondary Schools make use of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for the provision of  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a pint of milk for children at a cost of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle. During a week in July, 4780 Elementary and 294 Secondary School children were in receipt of this milk.

The number of Elementary school children on meals, which had been more or less constant round about 250 since 1935, jumped to 543 in 1938, and to 668 in 1939, whilst the number on "Milk Meals", which was 583 in 1935, increased to 1827 in 1936, and to 2731 in 1939, one pint of milk being given daily (half pint in morning and half pint in afternoon).

## (12) Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Enquiry and Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

(a) *Medical and Dental Inspection.* The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the routine medical inspections at the Elementary Schools:—

Group.	No. of Children examined.	Parents present.		Percentage of Parents present.
		1939.		1938.
Entrants ...	803	757	(94·3%)	96·1
Intermediate ...	1317	1150	(87·3%)	85·4
Leavers ...	1059	810	(76·5%)	75·5
Other Groups ...	2212	1555	(70·3%)	75·1

At the Open Air School, of the 81 children examined, parents were present with 24, or 29·6%, and at the Nursery School, of the 90 children examined, parents were present with 86, or 95·5%.

At the Secondary Schools, of the 907 girls examined, parents were present with 471, or 51·9%; and of the 781 boys examined, parents were present with 297, or 38%. For the year 1938 these numbers were 64·4% and 35·1% respectively.

(b) *Following-up.* There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

(c) *Medical and Dental Treatment.* The co-operation of the Head Teachers, the Enquiry and Welfare Officers, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Public Assistance Department and the Unemployment Assistance Board still continues.

(13) **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.** These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—The Teaching Staff, the Enquiry and Welfare Department and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections.

*Blind Children* are admitted to Certified Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

2 girls left the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children during the year. On 1st January, 1940, 2 boys and 1 girl were on the register at this School.

*Deaf and Dumb Children* are now admitted to Certified Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

4 boys and 6 girls were at the East Anglian School on 1st January, 1940.

All children who attend at this school are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return to it after holidays.

The following table shows the number of blind and deaf children for the past 2 years who were on the registers at appropriate residential special schools on 31st December each year :—

Year.	Blind.			Deaf.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1938	2	3	5	4	6	10
1939	2	1	3	4	6	10

*Epilepsy.* Specially recommended cases are admitted to certified schools on attaining the age of 7 years.

During the year 1 boy was admitted to St. Elizabeth's (R.C.) School for Epileptics, Much Hadham, Herts.

*Mentally Defectives.* These are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Director of Education. Educable feeble-minded children are admitted to the Special Day School, or where the home circumstances are difficult, to a residential special school. Children who are not educable are referred to the Mental Treatment Committee.

The ascertainment of these children shows a marked improvement with the institution of routine group intelligence testing—Otis method—of all Elementary School children of the age of 8+ years, which began in the Autumn Term of 1936. The children with an intelligence quotient of below 80 are referred to the School Medical Officer for psychometric examination. This has led to a large increase in the number of cases referred by the Director of Education, and in the number of cases certified as feeble-minded.

The examination for admission to Secondary Schools, at the age of 11+ years, is also used for the ascertainment of suspected mental defectives. The Medical Officers, occasionally at routine or clinic inspections, find suspected cases and draw the attention of the Director of Education to the matter.

Owing to lack of teaching staff, all the children recommended for admission to the Special Day School were unable to attend there, and a number still remain in the ordinary schools.

41 boys and 48 girls were examined for mental deficiency.

(a) *Colman Road Open Air School (Special Department)*. During the year 10 boys and 4 girls were admitted to, and 5 boys and 7 girls left, this school. Of those leaving, 5 were notified to the Mental Treatment Committee, 1 girl left the City, 2 girls entered employment (1 in the box, and the other in the shoe trade), and 1 boy is in the grocery trade.

47 boys and 44 girls (including 1 boy and 3 girls recorded under the heading of "Children suffering from multiple defects" on page 82) were on the register on 1st January, 1940. The average attendance was 78.2. The Medical Inspector paid 17 visits to the School.

(b) *Residential Special Schools*. During the year 1 boy has been admitted to a Residential Special School. 1 girl and 2 boys are at Residential Special Schools at Colchester, and 1 girl is at the Mary Dendy Home, Sandelbridge.

#### OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

(a) *Mental Defectives*. These are accommodated at the Open Air School in a Special Department and are referred to above. The number attending increased from 89 in 1938 to 91 in 1939.

(b) *Physical Defectives*. The general arrangements at this school remained the same as in previous years up to the end of the Midsummer term.



With the outbreak of War, the school was closed until 17th October, and thereafter only partially re-opened, the bulk of the children being temporarily discharged to have their mid-day meal at the elementary school nearest their home, while some 40 children attended the school daily. This arrangement continued up to the end of the year.

The standard of the milk supplied was "Accredited." During the year 10 cwt. of malt and cod liver oil and 30 gallons of Parrish's Chemical Food were ordered for the children of this school.

The arrangements for the admission of children to the Open Air School remain the same; the average attendance for the year was 193.6 up to the date of closing in September.

At the beginning of the year there were 101 children attending the school under Dr. Riddel's supervision, and during the 12 months 52 were admitted, including 8 re-admissions.

49 children were discharged, of whom 6 were withdrawn by parents, 27 discharged as fit for ordinary schools, and 11 left on attaining the age of 14 years or over, 2 left the City, 1 was transferred to the Special Department, 1 to the Junior Commercial School, and 1 to an Approved School.

Of the boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 3 are employed in the boot and shoe trade, 1 is unemployed, and 1 is employed as an errand boy.

Of the girls who were similarly discharged, 1 is employed in the boot and shoe trade, 1 is unemployed, 1 is a waitress, 1 is employed in a clothing warehouse, 1 in a brewery, and 1 is at the Blind Institution.

The health of 3 of the boys was reported to be "satisfactory," 1 as "fairly well," and 1 is attending the hospital for orthopædic treatment.

The health of 4 of the girls was reported to be "satisfactory," 1 as "satisfactory apart from continued laryngitis," and 1 has very defective vision.

During the year, 69 boys and 56 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Boston at this school. 16 boys and 13 girls were admitted. 6 boys and 10 girls left at 14 years of age or over. 6 boys and 8 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school. 1 boy left at the parents' request. 1 girl left the City, and 1 boy was transferred to the Junior Commercial School.

57 boys and 37 girls were attending the school on the 1st January, 1940, under the supervision of Dr. Boston.

Of the boys who were discharged, 3 are working in factories or engineering shops, 1 is employed in a chemist's shop, 1 in a billiard saloon, and 1 has left the City.

Of the girls who were similarly discharged, 4 are employed in the boot and shoe trade, 2 in a chocolate factory, 1 in a cracker factory, 1 in a box factory, 1 is unemployed, and 1 is at the Children's Home, Turner Road.

The health of all the above-mentioned children is reported as good, excepting in the case of one boy, who is seeking employment of an out-of-door nature, and of the boy who has left the City.

*Child Guidance.* In March, 1939, the Education (Sub) Physical Care Committee decided that as an experiment for one year, commencing in the following September, arrangements were to be made for the carrying out of Child Guidance work by utilizing the services of present officers of the Committee. Owing to the outbreak of War, however, and the consequent shortage of staff, it has not yet been possible to do anything further in the matter.

Between March and July, however, 4 boys and 1 girl falling in this category were seen specially, and the parents, guardians, or teachers were advised regarding suitable methods of treatment.

Those *physically defective* children who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught by the Visiting Teacher, have been examined during the year by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 13 boys and 6 girls were being taught by this Teacher.

(14) **Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.** 2 students were sent to the Norwich Institution for the Blind for training. 3 persons completed their training at the Norwich Institution and were transferred to the workshops at that Institution. At the end of the year 9 students were receiving training at this Institution, 2 in mat making, 4 machine knitting, and 3 in basket making.

At the end of the year there were no epileptics, but there were 2 cripples under the care of the Higher Education Committee.

(15) **Nursery Schools.** The Nursery Classes which commenced last year in three schools, and accommodate a total of 200 children, were continued up to the end of the Midsummer term.



School Nurses visited these classes weekly, and 81 visits were made during the year, 5108 children being examined.

The Nursery School referred to in my reports for 1937 and 1938 was opened on 1st May this year, but has been closed since the end of the Midsummer term. It accommodates 120 children.

During the year the School Nurse made 27 visits to the school, and examined 1918 children.

#### (16) **Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.**

*Medical Inspection.* There are two Secondary Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, a Junior Art School and a Junior Commercial School (both for boys and girls). At the end of the year, 560 boys and 630 girls were attending the Secondary Schools; 158 boys were attending the Junior Technical School; 59 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School; and 124 boys and girls were attending the Junior Commercial School. As far as possible, efforts are made to examine these scholars during the first term after their admission to school and in each subsequent year during the period of their attendance after they attain the age of 12 years. The arrangements for carrying out medical inspection are similar to those which obtain in the Elementary Schools. It is not possible with the existing staff of Dental Officers to conduct inspections in these schools, but children are referred by the Medical Officers and the Head Teachers as needing dental treatment.

In December, 1938, an application was made by the Governors of the Notre Dame High School for medical inspection and treatment of the pupils of the school to be carried out by the local authority. This proposal was approved by the Education Committee, and the Board of Education gave their sanction in May, 1939. Medical inspection was duly commenced in July, 43 girls being then examined. A further 328 girls were examined during the months of October and November, making a grand total of 371 girls examined, being the total number in attendance at the time of the inspection.

At the end of the year, 365 girls were attending this school.

*Following-up and Medical Treatment.* The arrangements for the following-up of defects in children attending Elementary Schools also apply to those attending Secondary Schools. The Authority now provides the same treatment for Secondary School cases as that provided for Elementary School children.



The following table affords a comparison between three of the Secondary Schools :—

	Blyth Secondary.	Notre Dame.	City of Norwich.
Total No. Examined ...	425	371	548
No. found to be Malnourished ...	46	24	47
%	10.8	6.5	8.6
No. found to have Defective Vision ...	60	58	62
%	14.1	15.6	11.3
No. found to have Scoliosis ...	10	13	26
%	2.35	3.5	4.7

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
Minor Injuries, Septic Sores, etc. ...	23	21
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	4	4
Other Diseases of the Nose and Throat ...	17	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :		
Definite ...	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	8	—
Skin Diseases ...	64	31
External Eye Diseases ...	11	6
Vision and Squint ...	253	147
		(Glasses prescribed).
Ear Disease and Hearing ...	10	1
Dental Diseases ...	284	284
Crippling Defects, Deformities, etc. ...	300	33
Malnutrition ...	263	46
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	4	1
Bronchitis ...	6	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Lungs ...	4	2
Defective Speech ...	—	—
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	54	12
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	16	6
Rheumatism ...	6	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	136	49

It was known that 1 child had Antrum Operation.

(17) **Parents' Payments.** There has been no change during the year in the arrangements with respect to payment for treatment by parents.

(18) **Health Education.** The Handbook of suggestions on Health Education is used by the teachers in the schools. Leaflets on the care of the teeth, issued by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, are distributed to children when they leave school. During the year the Committee accepted the offer of the Dental Board to send free of charge a dental exhibit, accompanied by a trained demonstrator, to be shown to the older scholars, but owing to the outbreak of War, this had to be cancelled.

(19) **Special Inquiries.** See Nutrition Survey, pages 52—54. Head Teachers of Elementary Schools are asked to submit names of children who, in their opinion, would benefit from receiving meals at school.

49 children, who were suspected by the teachers to be malnourished, were brought forward for examination by the School Medical Officers. Some of these cases were selected as being under weight when being weighed under the systematic weighing and measuring arrangements. 26 of these children were classified as Nutrition "B," and 23 as Nutrition "C."

*Outbreak of Plantar Warts at The Blyth Secondary School.*

In February, 1939, it came to the notice of the School Medical Officer that there were a few cases of this highly contagious condition in the school, and steps were immediately taken to ascertain the extent of the outbreak. In all, 37 cases were discovered and were referred to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for treatment.

Preventive measures were put into operation. All those infected were forbidden to have swimming instruction until certified fit. The floor of the changing room was scrubbed with disinfectant nightly, and the girls were warned not to put their bare feet on the floor while changing, nor to use each other's shoes.

These measures were successful, and by the end of the year, all cases except two had been cured. In 4 of the cases there was a recurrence.

(20) **Miscellaneous.** During evacuation of school children and mothers from the London areas to Norfolk during the four days, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 1st—4th September, inclusive, a staff of medical officers and school nurses attended at Thorpe Station, together with some volunteers from the Norwich Branch of the British Red Cross Society, to deal with any emergency. 7 minor casualties were dealt with, out of a total of 9416 evacuees.

*Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.* On 2nd January, 1939, the Secretary of State made new Remand Home Rules under Section 78 (3) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, to come into effect on the 1st March following, and to replace the Remand Home Rules, 1933. Under these Rules the School Medical Officer was nominated the Remand Home Medical Officer.

Over and above the general medical duties connected with the Remand Home, Rule 8 now gives statutory effect to the recommendation in the Home Office circular of 1st March, 1938, that any boy awaiting admission to an Approved School should be medically examined within twenty-four hours of removal from the Remand Home, and also provides for every boy's examination on reception at the Remand Home and at any other time that may be thought necessary.

There are two Remand Homes in Norwich, 1 for boys, at 141 Earlham Road, which has accommodation for 6, whilst there is an arrangement with the managers of the Norwich Diocesan Refuge to accommodate any girls at St. Augustine's Lodge, Theatre Street. Not more than 1 girl has been accommodated here in this respect at any one time.

During the year, 24 boys and 3 girls were examined under the above Act.

*No. of Norwich Cases before the Juvenile Courts, 1st September-31st December, 1937-39.*

	1937.		1938.		1939.	
	Children.	Young Persons.*	Children.	Young Persons.*	Children.	Young Persons.*
City Juvenile Court ...	1 boy 1 girl	6 boys 1 girl	7 boys	8 boys	14 boys 1 girl	26 boys
Shirehall Court	1 boy	8 boys	9 boys 1 girl	24 boys	11 boys	2 boys
Blofield Court...	—	1 boy	2 boys	2 boys	2 boys	—
Other Courts ...	—	1 girl (London Court)	—	1 boy (Cromer Court)	—	1 boy (Ipswich Court)
TOTALS ...	2 boys 1 girl	15 boys 2 girls	18 boys 1 girl	35 boys	27 boys 1 girl	29 boys

\*A Young Person is one who has attained the age of 14 years, but who is under the age of 17 years.



From recent correspondence in the Press, it seems to be generally unknown, even to officials dealing with juvenile delinquency, that since the Education Committee took over charge of the Remand Homes from the Watch Committee in 1936, practically every case has been subjected to psychometric examination, and a report of this is submitted to the magistrates dealing with the case.

Also, the clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which is staffed by medical psychologists from Hellesdon Hospital, is always available for the elucidation of these cases.

*National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1937.* During the year a few private practitioners in the city made regular use of the provision of this Act by asking for information with respect to the medical history of children who had left school and who were between the ages of 14 and 18 years, but, up to the present, the use is not general.

*Examination of Teachers and Caretakers.* 20 newly appointed teachers were examined medically during the year. In addition, 15 teachers were examined following prolonged absence owing to sickness.

20 newly appointed school caretakers, etc., were also examined.

21 boys were examined medically during the year in connection with applications to join the Royal Air Force.

22 children were examined medically during the year in connection with applications for Entertainment Licences.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.  
(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)  
TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	803	
Intermediate (2nd age group)	...	...	...	1317	
Leavers (3rd „ „ )	...	...	...	1059	
					3179

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	2212
Nursery School	...	...	...	90

Open Air School :—

Age	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1	3	8	6	19	17	14	11	2	81

Grand Total ... 5562

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections—

Elementary	...	...	...	20257
Nursery School	...	...	...	5
Open Air School	...	...	...	2229

Grand Total ... 22491

TABLE 2.

A.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN  
inspected during the year in the Routine Age Groups  
up to the 31st August, 1939.

Age-groups.	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School...	90	13	14.45	67	74.45	10	11.1	—	—
Entrants ...	803	119	14.8	554	69.0	129	16.1	1	0.1
Second Age-group	881	106	12.0	512	58.1	262	29.8	1	0.1
Third Age-group	550	76	13.8	331	60.2	143	26.0	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ...	1838	310	16.9	1145	62.3	378	20.5	5	0.3
Open-Air School..	81	11	13.6	32	39.5	37	45.7	1	1.2
TOTAL ...	4243	635	15.0	2641	62.2	959	22.6	8	0.2

B.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Routine Inspections Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Obser- vation but not Treatment. (5)
Malnutrition ...	887	36	269	6
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	8	—	264	—
Body ...	1	—	1	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	5	—
Body ...	—	—	5	—
Scabies ...	3	—	24	—
Impetigo ...	2	—	140	—
Other Diseases (Non- Tuberculous) ...	37	5	480	10
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	1	—	464	4
Septic Sores ...	3	—	473	1
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	17	1	52	1
Conjunctivitis ...	4	—	81	—
Keratitis ...	1	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision ...	242	33	271	11
Squint ...	57	12	94	9
Other Conditions ...	4	1	70	4
EAR—				
Defective Hearing ...	17	7	6	6
Otitis Media ...	31	1	63	2
Other Ear Diseases	3	—	97	7
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	19	33	6	50
Adenoids ...	5	13	2	11
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	16	26	69	16
Other Conditions ...	41	10	374	40



TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber- culous) ...	6	4	70	41
Defective Speech ...	7	10	—	4
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	22	1	116	11
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	5	5	2	—
Functional ...	3	7	—	3
Anæmia ...	89	1	92	2
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	29	13	50	4
Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases ...	21	5	43	10
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	1	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	7	—	3	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	1	—	1	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	1	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	1	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	6	1	3	—
Chorea ...	1	2	8	2
Other Conditions ...	24	16	63	11
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	87	13	15	2
Spinal Curvature ...	80	15	18	5
Other Forms ...	103	23	65	5
Rheumatism ...	5	5	10	2
Other Defects and Diseases ...	216	28	1030	74

C.—(a) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 1741

Group.  (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
CODE GROUPS—			
Entrants ... ..	803	209	26.0
Intermediate (2nd age Group)	1317	414	31.4
Leavers (3rd ,, ,, )	1059	310	29.3
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS) ...	3179	933	29.3
Other Routine Inspections ...	2212	753	34.0
Nursery School ... ..	90	21	23.3
Open Air School ... ..	81	34	42.0

C.—(b) Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

(NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this table.)

GROUP.  (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. (excluding Malnutrition). (3)	Total. (4)	Malnutrition. (5)	Grand Total. (6)
CODE GROUPS—					
Entrants ... ..	5	133	134	89	209
Second Age Group ...	56	177	217	241	414
Third Age Group ...	46	138	177	175	310
TOTAL (CODE GROUPS)	107	448	528	505	933
Other Routine Inspections ... ..	130	391	480	364	753
Nursery School ... ..	—	20	20	3	21
Open-Air School ... ..	5	23	24	15	34
GRAND TOTAL ...	242	882	1052	887	1741

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Children with multiple defects.		At the Special Day School for Mentally Defectives ...	1	3	4
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
		At Certified School for Blind (Gorleston) ...	—	1	1
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	2	—	2
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who have such power of vision that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or partially Blind ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1 <sup>†</sup>
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	At other Institutions ...	5	2	7 <sup>†</sup>
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Schools for the Deaf ...	4	6	10
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	1	—	1 <sup>§</sup>
		At other Institutions ...	—	1	1 <sup>†</sup>
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

†At Certified Day Open Air School.

§In addition there was 1 girl at The Blyth Secondary School.  
‡In addition there was 1 girl at the Junior Art School.



TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys, Girls, Total.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded.			
	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	48	43	91
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	7	19	26
	At other Institutions ...	2	—	2†
	At no School or Institution ...	2	1	3*
Notified to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority during the year.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:—			
	(a) Idiots ...	—	—	—
	(b) Imbeciles ...	2	—	2
	(c) Others ...	3	1	4
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:—			
	(a) Moral Defectives ...	—	—	—
	(b) Others ...	—	—	—
	Feeble-minded Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...	1	2	3†

† In addition 1 boy and 3 girls notified, but who were attending ordinary Elementary Schools,  
‡ 1 boy at Private School and 1 boy at the Certified Day Open Air School.  
\* 1 boy being taught by the Visiting Teacher and 1 girl receiving Private Tuition.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mentally Defective —continued.				
	Feeble-minded Children notified under Article 3 of the 1928 Regulations, i.e., "Special Cir- cumstances" cases ...	—	—	—
	Children who, in addition to being mentally defective, were blind or deaf ...	—	—	—
Epileptics.	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	1	2
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Physically Defective.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.			
	Children suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis (includ- ing pleura and intrathoracic glands).			
	At Certified Special Schools ...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	...	13	15	28†
	...	—	—	—
	...	—	—	—
	...	2	2	4†
Delicate Children, i.e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	...	95	63	158§
	...	58	73	131
	...	—	—	—
	...	3	—	3*
Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	...	7	2	9†
	...	—	—	—
	...	—	—	—
	...	3	4	7††

Physically Defective  
—continued.

†Includes 11 boys and 12 girls at the Certified Day Open Air School.

§At the Certified Day Open Air School.

||Includes 55 boys and 72 girls suffering from Rheumatic affections.

‡Includes 6 boys and 2 girls at the Certified Day Open Air School.

¶In addition, 14 girls at Secondary Schools.

\*Includes 2 boys being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

‡‡Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.



TABLE 3—continued.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the public Elementary School.	...	Boys.	Girls.	Total
	At Certified Special Schools	...	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools	...	—	1	1
	At other Institutions	...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	...	5	—	5*

\*Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for  
which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm (X-ray Treatment	4	—	4
—Scalp (Other do.	1	—	1
Ringworm—Body ...	5	—	5
Scabies ... ..	28	—	28
Impetigo ... ..	200	—	200
Other Skin Diseases ...	503	83	586
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	239	27	266
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2).			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	270	40	310
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	1095	33	1128
TOTAL ...	2345	183	2528

GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor  
Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (includ- ing Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separ- ately in the body of the Report) ... ..	599	2	601
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1) ...	5	2	7
TOTAL ...	604	4	608

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	286
(b)	Otherwise	...	—

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	285
(b)	Otherwise	...	—

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.  
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
—	—	123	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	124	8	415	552

(i.) Tonsils only; (ii.) Adenoids only; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids;  
(iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

No. of children treated...	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non- Residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.	
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	
	2	20	798†	—	—	—	799†

†Including 129 cases attending Clinic for observation.



## GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Routine Age Groups	Aged	2 years	...	24	}	Total ...	3522
	,,	3	,,	74			
	,,	4	,,	73			
	,,	5	,,	513			
	,,	6	,,	537			
	,,	7	,,	589			
	,,	8	,,	361			
	,,	9	,,	389			
	,,	10	,,	408			
	,,	11	,,	265			
	,,	12	,,	164			
	,,	13	,,	110			
	,,	14	,,	15			
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1874
Grand Total							5396

(b)	Found to require treatment	...	...	4339
(c)	Actually treated	...	...	3598
(d)	Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination [included in (c)]...	...	...	1482

(2)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection 29 Treatment 1270 }	Total	1299
(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	7036
(4)	Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth 4058 Temporary Teeth 7 }	Total	4065
(5)	Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth 1296 Temporary Teeth 4184 }	Total	5480
(6)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	1954
(7)	Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth 1407 Temporary Teeth 13 }	Total	1420

## GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses	...	2.1
(2)	Total number of examinations of children made in the Schools by School Nurses	...	31473
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	228

- (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority :—
- |     |              |     |     |     |     |    |
|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) | Voluntarily  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 |
| (b) | Compulsorily | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
- (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
- |     |   |     |     |     |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | Under the Education Act, 1921           | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) | <i>Under School Attendance Byelaws</i>  | ... | ... | 1   |
| (c) | Under the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933 | ... | ... | 16  |

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Grand Total
Boys	—	1	83	110	162	243	190	44	2	3	3	781
Girls	2	13	58	65	145	241	172	107	70	23	11	907
Totals	2	14	141	175	307	484	302	151	72	26	14	1688

### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections.
Boys ...	622
Girls ...	449
TOTAL ...	1071

TABLE 2.

A.—Classification of the NUTRITION OF CHILDREN  
Inspected during the Year up to 31st August, 1939.

	No. of Children Inspected.	A. (Excellent.)		B. (Normal.)		C. (Slightly subnormal.)		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys ...	89	14	15.7	59	66.3	16	18.0	—	—
Girls ...	468	45	9.6	381	81.4	42	9.0	—	—
TOTAL ...	557	59	10.6	440	79.0	58	10.4	—	—

B.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition ...	175	—	5	—
Uncleanliness :				
Head ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	2	—	—	—
SKIN—				
Ringworm :				
Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	1	—	2	—
Other Diseases (Non- Tuberculous) ...	61	1	21	—
Minor Injuries, Bruises, etc. ...	1	—	8	1
Septic Sores ...	—	—	12	—
EYE—				
Blepharitis ...	4	—	2	2
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	3	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	1	—
Defective Vision ...	203	17	36	2
Squint ...	14	3	2	—
Other Conditions ...	—	1	3	—



TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
(1)	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
EAR—				
Defective Hearing ...	6	—	—	1
Otitis Media ...	7	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	3	1	2	—
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	2	3	—	1
Adenoids ...	—	—	1	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	5	1	—	1
Other Conditions ...	12	—	10	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	1	—	1	—
Defective Speech ...	3	1	—	—
TEETH—				
Dental Diseases ...	519	—	—	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic ...	—	—	—	—
Functional ...	3	4	—	—
Anæmia ...	24	—	3	1
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis ...	4	1	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	2	—	1	—
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite ...	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands ...	3	1	—	—
Spine ...	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	—

TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	—	2	1	—
Other Conditions ...	9	1	—	1
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets ...	6	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	65	6	2	—
Other Forms ...	150	3	2	—
Rheumatism ...	8	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	96	5	52	3

C.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at  
Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment  
(excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... 662

GROUP.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions in Table II. (excluding Malnu- trition).	Total.	Malnu- trition.	Grand Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Boys ...	79	189	232	87	292
Girls ...	124	228	323	88	370
TOTAL ...	203	417	555	175	662

D.—Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN in "C" who  
received Treatment (excluding Specials, Uncleanli-  
ness and Dental Diseases) ... 473

TABLE 4.—RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for  
which see Group 6).

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp           ...	—	—	—
"          Body       ...	—	—	—
Scabies     ...           ...	—	—	—
Impetigo           ...     ...	3	—	3
Other Skin Diseases     ...	27	34	61
MINOR EYE DEFECTS			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)           ...     ...	9	1	10
MINOR EAR DEFECTS       ...	5	3	8
MISCELLANEOUS—			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	23	—	23
TOTAL                   ...	67	38	105



GROUP 2.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group 1).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ... ..	248	5	253
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group 1) ... ..	—	1	1
TOTAL ... ..	248	6	254

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 147
- (b) Otherwise ... .. Nil

Total number of children who obtained spectacles :—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 132
- (b) Otherwise ... .. 1

GROUP 3.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.  
NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(1)				(2)				(3)					
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)		
—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	16	21

(i.) Tonsils only; (ii.) Adenoids only; (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids; (iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

#### GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.  (i.)	Residential treatment without education.  (ii.)	Non- Residential at treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.  (iii.)	Residential treatment with education.  (i.)	Residential treatment without education.  (ii.)	Non- Residential at treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic.  (iii.)	
<b>No. of children treated...</b>	—	2	199†	—	—	—	200*

\*In addition there were 93 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme.

†Includes 42 cases under observation at the Clinic.

#### GROUP 5.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Routine Age Groups ...	...	...	Nil
Specials ...	...	...	264
GRAND TOTAL			264

(b) Found to require treatment ... 246

(c) Actually treated ... 246

(2) Half-days devoted to { Inspection. Nil.  
Treatment. None especially.  
Secondary Scholars  
are treated with  
Elementary Scholars.

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 1836

(4) Fillings ... { Permanent Teeth 1616 } Total 1617  
{ Temporary Teeth 1 }

(5) Extractions ... { Permanent Teeth 349 } Total 406  
{ Temporary Teeth 57 }

(6) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 132

(7) Other Operations { Permanent Teeth 584 } Total 584  
{ Temporary Teeth Nil }

# GROUP 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Total number of visits to School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses ... ..	4
(2)	Total number of examinations of children made in the School by School Nurses ... ..	1198
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean ...	Nil
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	Nil
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... ..	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ...	Nil

# GROUP 7.—TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Malnutrition ... ..	194	69	263
Defective Hearing ... ..	—	2	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	4	—	4
Defective Speech ... ..	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation ... ..	31	23	54
Bronchitis ... ..	2	4	6
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Lungs ... ..	—	4	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
Definite ... ..	—	—	—
Suspected ... ..	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	7	8
Nervous System ... ..	7	9	16
Rheumatism ... ..	—	6	6
Other Defects and Diseases ...	49	87	136
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>499</b>



SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE 4.  
(Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.)

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Minor Ailments ... ..	67	38	105
Visual Defects ... ..	248	6	254
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	11	10	21
Deformities ... ..	296	4	300
Dental Defects ... ..	246	38	284
Other Defects ... ..	288	211	499
TOTAL ...	1156	307	1463



